THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

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# Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 24. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1868. NO. 12.

**RATES OF ADVERTISING.**

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, No. 42 Cedar st., New York.

april 19 10-1y

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SAMPSON COUNTY.

*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term*, 1868.

Hester C. Johnson vs. Allen Johnson, Asahel Johnson and others. } Petition for Dower.

IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION OF the Court that the defendants, Joseph D. Lee, Nathan W. Lee, Dora, Eliza, Keziah and Robert Lee reside beyond the limits of this State. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the "Weekly Journal," published in Wilmington, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of said Court, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 3d Monday of May next, and plead, answer or demur thereto, or judgment *pro confesso* will be entered as to them.

Witness, W. A. Matthis, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of February, A. D. 1868, and ninety-second year of American Independence.

W. A. MATTHIS, C. C. C.

april 10 9-w6t

Oldest Tobacco House in Wilmington, HENRY BURKHEIMER,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in TOBACCO, SNUFF and CIGARS, *Sign of the "Indian Chief," No. 6 Market Street*, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Cigars manufactured to order. All orders filled with dispatch.

nov. 5 32—d3m-w1y

## STATE NEWS.

THE RECENT STORM.—Thursday morning last was the occasion of one of the most severe storms ever known in this country at this season of the year, culminating in a freshet which carried devastation in its track and only equalled in severity by the well-remembered freshet of 1863. From about 2 o'clock, a. m., the lightning flashes and peals of thunder were incessant, whilst the rain descended in a continuous flood.

On the day preceding the storm, Wednesday, 15th inst., about 1 o'clock, p. m., a hurricane, extending over a belt of 200 yards in width, passed along portions of Henry county, Va., and Rockingham county, N. C., carrying devastation in its course. Near Leaksville and Wentworth, N. C., it seems to have been most severe. Hundreds of pannels of fence seemed but paper in its course, and rails as straws were blown, in some instances, as far as 40 and 50 yards. Near Leaksville, the frame dwelling-house, corn-crib and dairy of Mr. Thomas Ragland were utterly destroyed, and a log school house in the immediate vicinity was blown down. Miss Lane, the teacher, with the children, were in the house at the time and miraculously escaped with a few bruises—one child, a boy of eight years, son of Mr. Ragland, however, had his leg broken. The destruction of the houses is complete. The school house was built of logs averaging 15 inches in thickness, and some of them were blown 20 and 25 yards from the house. At Wentworth one or two houses were unroofed and the church steeples considerably damaged.—Danville *Register*.

A BEAUTIFUL SPECIMEN.—A specimen of gold, just from the Crucible, collected at the Empire Gold Mine—heretofore known as the Caldwell mine, 8 miles east of Charlotte, was exhibited to us yesterday. Its weight was 44 : 8-100ths ounces.

We learn that a much heavier and more beautiful specimen will be prepared this week, as the mine is now being more successfully worked. Success to the mining as well as the agricultural interests of the county.—Charlotte *Bulletin*.

A FIRE.—On Monday (yesterday) morning, at about 2 o'clock, the alarm of fire was given and found to proceed from the grist mill, the property of Mr. Pinkney Berryhill, on the line of the North Carolina Railroad, near the old bridge, in Charlotte. It is supposed that the fire was the work of an incendiary. Loss estimated at from $800 to $1,000.—Charlotte *Bulletin*.

EXECUTION.—Thomas Dula, convicted as principal in the murder of Laura Foster, was sentenced last week by Judge Mitchell, at Iredell Superior Court, to be hanged on Friday, May 1st.

PRESENT FOR GEN. LEE.—Mr. Wilson, an English gentleman connected with the Rock Island Manufacturing Company, has made a beautiful walking cane of black walnut, elaborately carved, which is designed as a present for Gen. R. E. Lee.

MILITARY REMOVALS.—Gen. Canby has removed the magistrates composing the County Court of Buncombe. The Asheville News makes the follow ing comments:

"Why these gentlemen were removed has not been made known to them; but a clue to the secret *may* be found in the fact that at the last sitting of the Court a fellow by the name of Jesse Sumner, a deputy Sheriff, was tried, convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and costs, for brutally assaulting a young man by the name of Henry Jones, one Sabbath night, while Jones was on his way from church in company with some ladies. Sumner is now the Radical candidate for Sheriff of this county, while Jones is a Conservative. It is known that Sumner, through the *standing medium of communication* between General Canby and the Radicals of this section, applied to headquarters to have the fine and costs remitted, or a part of them, which the General refused to do, but has removed the court. The next court will be able to remove the penalty.

We understand the assault upon Mr. Jones was an unprovoked and malicious one, and the penalty was considered light."

EN PASSANT.—There is quite a large amount of naval stores passing over the Wilmington and Seaboard roads at present, forming the principal freight. There is but comparatively little cotton going into market just now, the bulk of this staple having been sent from the country.

Weldon *News*.

A RIZ.—From the effects of the young flood which visited this country and the sections above us last week, our usually placid Roanoke was made turbulent and really outrageous in her proportions on Sunday. The islands beneath the railroad bridge were completely covered over, and the low grounds above and below this place were wholly submerged. This freshet will, we fear, do much damage to the low lands in process of cultivation.—Weldon *News*.

THE RAINY SEASON.—The continuance of the rainy season has been exceeding injurious to early preparation and planting for the ensuing crop. Much of the seed already planted must have rotted, yet we hope the season will be sufficiently dry and forward hereafter to enable the planters to mend up. The scarcity and high price of provisions, it strikes us, ought to induce every planter to have a close eye to this matter. While all should make *some* cotton, who can do so, yet the great object of every farmer should be to make an ample supply of provisions.—Ral. *Sentinel*.

SAD CASUALTY.—Last Saturday a little son, aged 15 years, of Mr. N. A. Stedman and one of J. A. Worth, of the same age, got into a leaky boat at "Robeson's" mill pond, and in bailing it out capsized it, when they were both precipitated into water 12 to 15 feet deep.

Our much valued, and now much lamented, little namesake, Henry Myrover, sunk to rise no more, and Mr. Worth's son Steven was rescued by the noble efforts of Eddy Lutterloh. This is the second instance of Eddy's saving the life of a companion. He is truly a little hero.

Henry's remains were buried yesterday afternoon and followed to the grave by a large concourse of sorrowing friends. His parents have the sincere sympathy of the community in their great affliction. The writer of this knew this little boy well and can say that he has never known one purer, more artless and guileless than he was.

No one could look in the child's face and not be struck with the strong indications of his excellent nature. In cases like this parents may weep over the sad parting with the assurance that there is no cause for a pang.—Fayetteville *News*.

DEAD.—Died, on the night of the 6th inst., at the residence of his father, Rev. S. B. O. Wilson, Tipton county, Tenn., Rev. J. Davies Wilson, aged thirty-two years. This dear brother was a native of South Carolina; was raised mostly in North Carolina; graduated at Davidson College; studied theology at the Union Seminary; was licensed and ordained by Concord Presbytery; preached about ten years in Wilkes, Ashe, Alexander, Catawba and Iredell counties. Being laid aside from his work by a wasting consumption, he and family left Carolina for his father's, in Tennessee.

PASSING AWAY.—The number of slaves in Rutherford county before the war was a little over four thousand. They were as obedient, industrious and happy a set of people as any in the State. Of the four thousand, there are not fifteen hundred colored men, women and children in the county. Only about four hundred and sixty blacks were registered, and as everybody knows, all the negroes were registered who could be found. Idleness, poverty and exposure have been sweeping them away, until it has become a settled conviction with most negroes that when afflicted by disease, death is sure to follow.

Rutherfordton *Vindicator*.

UNPRECEDENTED.—We have been informed by gentlemen of unquestioned veracity, that Mr. M. Henderson, living on the Beatties Ford Road, three miles from Charlotte, on Wednesday, 14th inst., captured in a hollow gum *ten* rabbits, *five* foxes and *one* whip o'will. Who can beat that?—Charlotte *Bulletin*.

DEATH OF BISHOP HAWKS.—The Right Rev. Cicero S. Hawks, D. D., died in St. Louis last Sunday, at the age of 56 years. For more than twenty years he filled the office of Bishop of the Episcopal Church for the diocese of Missouri. He was a native of North Carolina, and a brother of the late Dr. Hawks, formerly pastor of Christ Church in Baltimore.

## IMPEACHMENT.

### THE PROBABLE VERDICT.

*GREAT PRESSURE FOR CONVICTION.*

As the impeachment trial draws to a close, the probable verdict of the judges and jurors gives rise to considerable discussion. The exact power of the Senate is debated, and particularly with regard to the point whether, if they convict, they must necessarily inflict the penalty of removal and future disqualification to hold office. The weight of the opinion seems to be in favor of the view that the penalty is not an inevitable *sequitur* of conviction under a fair construction of the seventh clause of the third section, article first of the constitution, and therefore that the Senate is at liberty to find the accused guilty without proceeding to the extremity of removal from office. The development of this new point has given rise to divers rumors, among which is one to the effect that the Senate will avail itself of this liberal construction, and, though it will find him guilty, still will not remove President Johnson. It is hardly probable that any such policy will be adopted, and far more likely that the Senate, if it halts at all, will conclude to acquit the President entirely. Our Washington telegrams this morning would seem to indicate that the result of the trial will hardly be reached before the latter part of next week. The correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette, alluding to the closing speeches of the counsel, says, "A number of the friends of the President have abandoned all hope of his acquittal, and regard the anticipated argument as only a waste of time and a mockery, as has been the whole trial."

THE RESULT OF IMPEACHMENT—POSSIBLE FAILURE OF THE RADICAL GAME—ONLY ONE-THIRD OF THE SENATORS THICK AND THIN RADICALS—CHASE GONE OVER TO THE COPPERHEADS—STANTON AS A COWARD.

"Mack" writes from Washington to the Cincinnati Commercial under date of the 15th instant:

After talking with a considerable number of persons, well informed from the highest sources of intelligence, and looking upon one day's proceedings of the Court of Impeachment, I am not quite sure that the President will be convicted. Most persons say he will unquestionably be convicted.—All violent partisans assert it without qualification. The Copperheads desire that we should understand that the Radicals will commit any outrage, and that all Republicans are Radical. The Radicals themselves assume that the President's guilt has been proven absolutely, and that the Senate would be stultified if it did not convict him, remove him from office and disqualify him from holding office. There are moderate men, however, who do not hold that the conviction of the President is demanded by an imperious public necessity, or that his conviction would be an unpardonable public outrage, and who do not think that his conviction is a predetermined fact.

THICK AND THIN RADICALS.

Not more than one-third of the Senators are thorough thick and thin Radicals. A larger number than I had supposed of the Republicans have declined to class themselves, by all their votes, as implacable impeachers. And I believe the President would be acquitted if it were not for the fear that, if turned loose, he would be guilty of some dangerous freak. He is supposed to be capable of anthing but an act of timely discretion, and if he is turned out of office he will owe it to his reputation as an uncertain quantity and a quarrelsome person. If it were believed that the President would quit his foolery with Lorenzo Thomas and withdraw the appointment of Thomas Ewing, Sr., as Secretary of War, and appoint General Banks or Governor Cox, or some other competent and reliable man to that position, I am sure as one can be without the proof that he would be acquitted. As the case stands, he has a chance of acquittal. That the impeachment business has been overdone here, is the opinion of the judicious. That the evidence presented by the managers was the reverse of strong and conclusive, all beside the impeachers themselves admit. That the country is not enamored of the impeachment business, and not excited about it, is not only known here, but felt. That the impeachment of Johnson will prove a winning card for the Republicans in the approaching Presidential campaign, is not believed by those best able to calculate the influences and the chances.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

The position of the Chief Justice has its peculiarities. He certainly is not recognized as among the impeachers; and the extreme Radicals do not hesitate to declare that he has gone over to the Copperheads. This sort of remark has, however, lost its force to some extent, as Charles Sumner has been called a Copperhead a good many times within a few days, because he has not agreed with a majority of his party as to the evidence that should be admitted. The Chief Justice occupies a position of elevated neutrality on the political questions of the day. I doubt whether he proposes to become enthusiastic about the Chicago nominations. We may not have the pleasure of seeing him at home next fall to vote. An incident of some significance is the indorsement that Mr. Chase gave General Cary of his letter to Josiah Kirby. There is no doubt that Mr. Chase did tell General Cary that he considered that letter a manly one (I believe he did not say "frank and manly,") and that he honored him for writing it. He referred particularly to that portion of it in which the General tells his constituents that if it cost him every political friend he had in the world, he would do according to his convictions.

IS STANTON A COWARD.

General Sherman testified that Mr. Johnson premised to him that Stanton was cowardly. This fact is very patent here.—To those persons whom he can overawe, Stanton is a roaring lion. He is meek as a ring-dove to people who can put him upon any equality. During this long *ad interim* season he has been afraid to quit the War Department, sleeping there of nights to the amusement of men of all opinions. Even old General Thomas said: "No man but one who would do a mean thing himself would act as Stanton expects me to act. He thinks I would slip in there in the night and seize his office. A politician might do this, not a soldier." Mr. Stanton's cowardice has been tested here very often. One of his reasons for keeping "General" Detective Baker in his employment was to watch his house and keep assassins, imagined or supposed, away. During much of the war he lived a haunted existence, relieved by spasmodic blustering. Indeed, the "advance" characters in the impeachment trial are a good deal like Falstaff's band. Stanton is Nym, Wade is Pistol, Howard, with his red nose, is Bardolph, Butler is Falstaff, with his eye in mourning, Bingham is old Mistress Quickly, and Forney is the convenient young woman of the play, a camp-follower, who will sleep anywhere.

INTIMIDATIONS TO SENATORS.

You have little idea, at your distance from the capital, of the pressure brought to bear upon the Senate to make them convict Mr. Johnson. Not only are the mails full of admonitory letters, entreaties, appeals to the ambition and fear, and laments for the party, if Johnson be not convicted, but the Republican newspapers, in the majority of cases, flourish the whip and imprecate upon the personal heads of their Senators. Northern men who live in the South have been imported here to add their beseechings. It is almost needless to say that all those present are aspirants for office in the Southern States.

## STATE NEWS.

BANKRUPTCY.—The following are the most recent petitions filed in bankruptcy: W. D. Ridder, Moore; Jno. G. Christian, Jno. R. Scarborough and James M. Gardner, Montgomery; S. B. Lovin, Carey Bennett, N. A. McNair, Daniel M. McLaurin and M. Morrison, Richmond; Wm. Underwood and Jno. Gordon, Union; M. McIntosh, Robeson; Chas. E. Smith, Anson.

N. W. N. C. RAILROAD.—At a meeting of the Stockholders of this road on last Friday the following gentlemen were elected officers of the Company:

H. W. FRIES, *President*.

R. L. PATTERSON, *Secretary and Treasurer*.

DIRECTORS.—E. Belo, E. A. Vogler, J. F. Shafter, I. G. Lash, D. H. Starbuck, R. Gray, M. Masten, Joseph Masten, P. A. Wilson.—Winston *Sentinel*.

CROPS.—We have been over a portion of Stokes and Forsyth, and so far as we have seen the wheat crop generally looks promising. The fruit crop North of Winston, particularly the peaches, has been almost totally destroyed, but we understand that South it is not materially injured.

In consequence of the constant wet weather the farmers are very backward in their farming operations, scarcely any corn has been planted and but very little ground broken up.

SENTENCED TO BE HUNG.—Reuben Wright (white), and Minta Hairston (colored), who were convicted at the October term of the Superior Court of Stokes, of the murder of Silas, the husband of Minta, and appealed to the Supreme Court where the finding was sustained, was sentenced by Judge Cilley, at the late term of the court to be hung on the 21st of May. Two negro boys, accomplices, had their trial removed to Surry.—Winston *Sentinel*.

## LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

**North Carolina Election.**

[SPECIAL TO THE JOURNAL.]

EDGECOMBE.

TARBORO', N. C., April 24—8 P. M.

The vote in this county for the Constitution is 2,148; against, 920. There is one precinct yet to hear from, which will not materially change the result.

HALIFAX.

WELDON, N. C., April 24—8 P. M.

The Radicals carried this county by a majority of 1,650.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 24—6 P M.

The following are the election returns as received in this city:

Lincoln—200 Conservative majority, unofficial.

Cleveland—700 Conservative majority; unofficial.

Gaston—250 Conservative majority; unofficial.

Iredell—1,000 Conservative majority; unofficial.

Carteret—Gives a small Conservative majority; official.

Rowan—477 Conservative majority; official.

Davie—250 Conservative majority; unofficial.

Catawba—1,200 Conservative majority; unofficial.

Orange—600 Conservative majority; unofficial.

Stanly—200 Conservative majority; unofficial.

Alamance—300 Conservative majority; unofficial.

Caldwell—290 Conservative majority; unofficial.

Cumberland—200 Conservative majority; unofficial.

Alexander—300 Conservative majority; unofficial.

Sampson—600 Conservative majority; unofficial.

Chatham—Reported against Constitution.

Wake—Between 800 and 900 for the Constitution, which includes 804 (official) majority in Raleigh.

NEWBERN, N. C., April 24—10 P. M.

Craven—The Republicans claim this county by 1,944 majority.

Lenoir—300 Radical majority; unofficial.

Greene—150 Republican majority; unofficial.

Jones—148 Republican majority; official.

Burke—Small Radical majority.

McDowell—Small Radical majority.

[SPECIAL TO THE JOURNAL.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 25—P. M.

It is reported that Rutherford, Lincoln and Gaston give Republican majorities.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 25—P. M.

Returns come in slowly. The mails to-day render the ratification of the constitution quite certain. The Radicals claim its ratification by several thousand.

Additional reported majorities for the constitution are as follows: Guilford, 500; Rockingham, 400; Forsyth, 700; Davideon, 600; Wilkes, 600; Burke, 115; McDowell, small; Washington, 452; Warren, 1,282; Granville, 500; Cumberland, 500.

The reported majorities against the constitution are somewhat reduced: Alamance gives only 50; Orange, 400; Iredell, 700; Catawba, 676; Union 300; Gates, 231. Caswell is reported to have given the Conservatives 150 majority, but it is doubted.

**Georgia Election.**

AUGUSTA, GA., April 24—P. M.

Accounts are conflicting, the Democrats claiming Gordon's election by a small majority, but admit the ratification of the Constitution. The Republicans claim Bullock's election by 20,000.

SAVANNAH, GA., April 25—P. M.

The county vote is 1,520, 190 of which are challenged—nearly all being the straight Radical ticket. The city vote is still being counted, and will be continued with until midnight. It will probably be Mondry evening before it is gotten through with. Gordon is said to be ahead so far in the city vote.

Fitch is about 200 ahead in Baker county; Gordon 390—majority left agains Constitution 505.

Ware county—Gordan, 1 majority; Fitch 2; for Constitution, 1.

Pierce county—Bullock 124 majority; Cleft 98.

Appling county—Both Gordon and Fitch have a large majority—against Constitution 254.

Other counties yet to hear from.

MACON, GA., April 25—P. M.

The following are official: Pike gives 268 majority for Gordon, and 261 against the Constitution. Clayton gives Gordon 339; Bullock 326; Constitution 446; against 233. Fayette gives 74 majority for Gordon, and 9 for the Constitution. Henry gives 76 majority for Gordon, and 68 against the Constitution. Sechely gives Bullock 389, Gordon 374, Constitution 390,; against 366. Terrill gives Gordon 892, Bullock 337, Constitution 331; against 866. Quitman gives Gordon 556, Bullock 6, Constitution 17; against 356.—Crawford gives Gordon 535, Bullock 514, Constitution 511; against 538. Clay gives Gordon 438, Bullock 319, Constitution 319; against 438.—Worth gives Gordon 248, Bullock 81, Constitution 98; against 225. Baldwin gives Gordon 731, Bullock 996, Constitution 990; against 723. A negro Representatives and Senator elected. In Marion the official majority against the Constitution is 351; for Gordon 428; Tift for Congress, 415; Democratic Representative elected. Taylor county gives 333 majority against Constitution; 39 majority for Gordon. Pierce co., for Constitution, 219; against, 69; Gurdon 97; Bullock 199; Fitch for Congress, 90; Clift 188. Muscogee gives 590 majority for Constitution; 520 majority for Bullock. Returns from Bibb county will not be complete before Monday.

The prospect is that the vote will be a very close one.

Reports from Washington county, (unofficial), state that the entire Democratic ticket is elected by from 150 to 200 majority.

Sumter county (official) gives a small majority for Gordon. Both the Democratic candidates for the House of Representatives have been triumphantly elected.

The official returns from Dougherty county gives a majority for the Constitution of 552; for Bullock 516. The county officers elected are all Radicals.

In Chattahoochie county the official vote stands: For Constitution, 394; against Constitution, 512; Gordon 557; Bullock 277.

Stewart county is reported to have gone Democratic by a large majority.

**From New Orleans.**

NEW ORLEANS, April 25—P. M.

Further returns from the country parishes received to-day do not affect materially the result already given.

The Supreme Court has decided that the Grand Jury drawn under Gen. Hancock's order, composed entirely of white men, is illegal and orders the discharge of the jury.

The decision rendered in the case of a negro convicted of murder, and appealed from the District Court decision, the Court reversed the indictment and it was quashed.

**From Washington—Impeachment, &c.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25—P M

Impeachment resumed.

Mr. Sumner moved that the vote on the several articles proceed at 12 o'clock on the day after the argument of the managers and the counsel closes.

Objection was made, and it goes over under the rules to Monday.

Mr. Sumner proposed two additional rules, viz: First. That Chief Justice Chase shall ask each Senator, "How do you vote?" and he shall reply "guilty or not guilty." Second. That upon conviction, it shall be the duty of the presiding officer to order the convict's removal forthwith.

Objection was made, and the matter goes over to Monday.

Several Senators made points that the new issues would come into the Senate where interminable debate was allowable postponing the result indefinitely.

Chief Justice Chase ordered the argument to proceed.

The prosecution not responding, Mr. Groesbeck commenced. He argued that the body he was addressing was a Court, arguing from the Constitution, which permitted neither bills of attainder nor irresponsible tribunals, and especially such as were laws unto themselves. President Lincoln's plain violations of the Constitution had been ratified by Congress, because his motives were good. He then proceeded to argue that the first eight articles rested on whether the President had the right to remove Mr. Stanton and give to General Thomas *ad interim* appointment. He argued that had President Lincoln lived, and had the tenure-of-office bill been passed in hostility to Lincoln, Lincoln, under its provisions during his second term, would have legally removed a Cabinet officer appointed by himself during his first term, and that Stanton had infinitely less claim to tenure under Mr. Johnson's term.

Mr. Groesbeck was suffering from the Bronchitis.

An adjournment was proposed, but Mr. Groesbeck fearing a few days delay would not help him, asked to be allowed to proceed, though circumstances compelled him to make important omissions in his argument, the President having consulted his advisers who indicated that by the Constitution he was guiltless of the crime. It was comparatively useless to urge the unconstitutionality of the act with those who framed it; but, granting its constitutionality, he denied the President's criminality. The President's oath of office required him to maintain the Constitution, and that minor officers swore only to support it. In answering Mr. Boutwell, that the President was bound to execute all laws, Mr. Groesbeck inquired about the President's duty when the Supreme Court had declared a law unconstitutional.

Mr. Groesbeck quoted a large number of precedents, against which alone was the act of 1867, claiming that there was abundant room for doubt and hesitation on the part of the President, sufficient, at least, to induce him to resist with the view of obtaining a judicial decision.

Mr. Groesbeck asked whether the President was to be convicted and deposed before he had acted on the interpretation sanction by his constitutional advisers; by the Thirty-eighth Congress; by the Supreme Court, and by the uniform practice of the Goverament? The evidence showed that the President acted in the public interest in removing Stanton. Mr. Groesbeck contended that the President's acquiescence in the tenure-of-office bill as long as possible was a point in the President's favor. As Mr. Groesbeck proceeded, he recovered his voice and held the floor and galleries spell-bound. In concluding he expressed his confidence in the final result, and characterized the precedents of conviction referred to by the managers as rather beacon lights of warning than examples for their guidance, and pronounced a glowing eulogium upon Mr. Johnson's life, character and past public services.

Gen. Schofield's nomination causes various speculations. First—Olive branch held out to Conservative Senators. Second—Compromise between Gens. Johnson and Grant, but the affair is still a State secret. Gen. Johnson appears not to have been consulted even in the Cabinet about his nomination.

**Honors to the Confederate Dead.**

JACKSON, MISS., April 25—P. M.

To-day was observed by the citizens in the sad but pleasing duty of decorating the graves of the noble dead of the lost cause. The monument to the memory of the late Col. Robt. Smith of the 10th Mississippi Regiment, was erected with imposing ceremonies in the Cemetery.

The Executive Committee have issued their call for the assembling of the Convention on the 12th of May.

## ELECTIONS IN THE NORTHWEST.

**Great Democratic Victories—Democratic Gain in Chicago 4,848—Bloomington Carried by 235 Majority—Democratic Gain in Quincy 300—The Great Victory in Chicago.**

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer.

CHICAGO, April 21.—The Democracy of Chicago to-night are almost delirious with delight. "We have met the enemy and they are ours."

We elect Wm. K. McAllister, Judge of the Recorder's Court, by 910 majority, and Daniel O'Hara, Clerk of that Court, by 120 majority. Our gain since last year is 4,848, and since 1865, 6,539. Of aldermen, we elect seven out of seventeen—a gain of four.

The Chicago Democracy have long been overborne by radical numbers, they have worked with vigor and perseverance, and their efforts have at last, thank God, been crowned with success. The Jacobin National Convention will meet in a thoroughly Democratic city.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Times.

ANOTHER VICTORY IN BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., April 20.—The greatest triumph for the Democracy was achieved in the city of Bloomington, to-day, by the election of John M. Stillwell as mayor, that has ever gladdened the heart of a Democrat since the incorporation of Bloomington as a city. The Democracy turned out *en masse*, and with the assistance of the anti-Puritans, anti-proscriptionists, and the conservative Democrats, rolled up the handsome majority of 235.

Bloomington has heretofore been the hot-bed of Radicalism; the nursery of woman suffrage and negro equality principles; the nest of Puritanism, in which has been hatched all the foul isms which so happily return to plague their inventors, and recoil upon them with such deadening effect. Every effort was made by the Radicals to carry the election. A procession of one hundred and fifty women marched from poll to poll, electioneering enthusiastically in the cause of proscription, prohibition, and pro-women, all of which had the desired effect of disgusting those who might have voted the Republican ticket into voting a clear Democratic ballot. A mayor and three aldermen out of five is a triumph of which we are justly proud, and to-night we are celebrating our victory by the firing of cannon, bonfires, and music.

The German and Irish elements came to the help of the Democracy with a firm and unflinching determination to assist that party, which will not prohibit nor proscribe any of their rights. The Democracy of Bloomington trust that their great triumph here is but the faint rumbling of the thunders of victories that shall greet us from Chicago and all parts of the State.

DEMOCRATIC GAIN OF THREE HUNDRED IN QUINCY.

QUINCY, ILL., April 20.—One of the most exciting city elections ever held here closed this evening.

Presley W. Lane, Democrat, was elected mayor by from 800 to 1,000 majority—a Democratic gain of over 300. The entire Democratic ticket is elected. There is great rejoicing throughout the city.

DEMOCRATIC GAIN OF 300 IN PEKIN.

PEKIN, April 20.—Pekin redeemed. The Democrats carry every ward, with a gain of 300.

WISCONSIN.

MADISON, WIS., April 20.—Official returns from 52 counties show about 2,000 votes gain on Fairchild's vote last fall. The Republican majority for Judge will reach near 7,000. McLeon, Democrat, is elected Circuit Judge in the fourth judicial circuit, by 1,014 majority over Taylor. In the sixth circuit Romango Bunn, Republican, is elected Judge by 350 majority.

**Impeachment Gossip.**

It is generally acknowledged now that the President will be convicted. The programme is to acquit him on all the minor points and to find him guilty on some leading one, which will probably be the removal of Secretary Stanton. The necessities of party require this. Most of the members are under party lash and outside influences are also very strong. Nothing but a secret ballot can effect the result unless indeed the next days bring wonderful changes.—The discussion will probably be prolonged for that time now that the field of discussion has been thrown open.

Mr. Boutwell presents a fine personal appearance being regarded by the ladies generally handsome, and his voice is rather pleasant than otherwise, while his manner is modest. In all these particulars he is the opposite to Manager Butler, who has been on exhibition so long. It was some relief to the eye to see a decent actor on the impeachment stage, although his speech be pronounced, as Boutwell's is, an exceedingly weak affair. As an evidence of the total lack of interest in his speech it is only necessary to say that after the recess there had to be a call of the Senate in order to secure him an audience even of the Court of Impeachment.

Boutwell has heretofore enjoyed something of the reputation of a scholar and a lawyer, but his production to-day has shown how much he had been slandered in this respect. He declared the issues between Congress and the President to be purely *technical*, and said that the Senate in settling these issues would settle the most important point of pratice ever before settled under this government. It is truly a novel if not a rough mode of settling a point of practice by impeaching the head of the nation, although the issue presented be purely a technical one. * *

The speech of Mr. Stanbery has been partially prepared and a part of it is printed. He hopes to be able to read it before the Senate, but if disappointed in this he will have it read by one of his associate counsel. The President had a consultation with Mr. Stanbery to-day, but with that exception he has declined seeing visitors.—*Wash. Cor. Baltimore Gazette*.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson and two or three of the other Senators have taken pretty full notes during the entire progress of the trial, and it is probable that they, with other Senators, may desire to make arguments on the legal aspects of the case, and hence an effort will be made, probably successful, to change the rule restricting each Senator to ten minutes' time on the discussion of preliminary and interlocutory questions.

From the best information now obtainable, it may be assumed that three days at least will be occupied by the Senate in making up its verdict, so that the trial will not probably all be over before the 5th of May. Be it borne in mind that this new delay does not come from the counsel of the President, who expressed themselves as perfectly indifferent to the matter.

Baltimore *Sun's* Correspondent.

**Honor Your Business.**

It is a good sign when a man is proud of his calling. Yet nothing is more common than to hear men finding fault constantly with their particular business, and deeming themselves unfortunate because fastened to it by the necessity of gaining a livehood. In this men fret and laboriously destroy all their comfort in the work; or they change their business and go on miserably, shifting from one thing to another, till the grave or the poor-house gives them a fast grip. But while occasionally a man fails in life because he is not in the place fitted for his peculiar talent, it happens ten times oftener that failure results from neglect and even contempt of an honest business. A man should put his heart into everything that he does.

There is not a profession that has not its peculiar cares and vexations. No man will escape annoyance by changing his business. No mechanical business is altogether agreeable. Commerce, in its endless varieties, is affected, like all other pursuits, with trials, unwelcome duties, and spirit-stirring necessities. It is the very wantonness of folly for a man to search out the frets and burdens of his calling, and give his mind every day to a consideration of them. They belong to human life. They are inevitable. Brooding over them only gives them strength. On the other hand, a man has power given to him to shed beauty and pleasure on the homeliest toil, if he is wise. Let a man adopt his business and identify it with his life, and cover it with pleasant associations; for God has given us imagination, not alone to make some poets, but to enable all men to beautify homely things. Heart varnish will cover up innumerable evils and defects.—Look at the good things. Accept your lot as a man does a piece of rugged ground, and begin to get out the rocks and roots, to deepen and mellow the soil, to enrich and plant it. There is something in the most forbidding avocation around which a man may twine pleasant fancies, out of which he may develop an honest pride.

**French Method of Raising Tomatoes.**

As soon as a cluster of flowers is visible, the stem is topped down to the cluster, so that the flowers terminate the stem. The effect is that the sap is immediately impelled into the two buds next below the cluster, which soon push strongly and produce another cluster of flowers each.—When these are visible the branch to which they belong is also topped down to their level; and this is done successfully. By this means the plant becomes stout dwarf bushes, not above eighteen inches high.—In order to prevent their falling over, sticks or strings are stretched horizontally along the rows, so as to keep the plants erect.—In addition to this, all the laterals that have no flowers, and after the fifth topping, all laterals, whatsoever, are nipped off. In this way the ripe sap is directed into the fruit, which acquires a beauty, size and excellence, unattained by other means.

From the London Daily Telegraph.

**Robert E. Lee.**

At Lexington, in the State of Virginia, there is a College which bears the name of the most illustrious citizen ever born in the "Old Dominion," fertile as that pleasant land has been in heroes; nor could George Washington himself have wished that the college erected in his honor should have for President a worthier chief than the one who quietly entered upon his duties just a fortnight ago. The new President is still in the prime of manhood, though already his hair and beard are gray; he has been long accustomed to command; he is familiar with hardships as with fame—has slept for months amid the woods of Virginia, and has crossed the Rappahannock Northward at the head of a victorious army; he has been proved alike by good and evil fortune, and whether when threatening the Federal capital, or when surrendering his sword to a Federal Captain, he has ever borne himself as beseemed a man noble alike by an ancestry and by nature. The descendant of "Light Horse Harry" has doffed the gray uniform for the garb of a peaceful professor; nor can we own that change is a degradation, even to Robert Lee.

There is a difference in the mode of action, but no alteration in the object, which is simply to render the best service he can to his native State. To that single aim he has never once been unfaithful; and he will still pursue it, we may rest assured, with the old high enthusiasm, tempered by a cautious brain. Throughout the war nothing was more remarkable than Lee's personal influence—the manner in which he impressed every one who approached him. That men with Jackson's purity and earnestness, or with the debonnaire and graceful valor of Stuart, should appreciate the illustrious qualities of their leaders, was only natural; but even the humblest soldiers in the ranks felt, though they might not have been able to express the moral power which Lee exerted. The war was, in all conscience, sanguinary enough; but there would have been a very carnival of carnage, a devilish outbreak of all men's fiercest passions, had the Southern leader been of different temper. Gallantly as the Confederates fought, we must never forget that their armies were often composed of somewhat questionable raw material; that the volunteers, with all the instinct of bravery which seldom deserts a dominant class, had likewise many of the vices which are invariably engendered by the possession of arbitrary and lawless power. Accustomed to the unchecked license of authority, the slaveholders might perchance have been ready enough to give the war a character of internecine hatred; and it was eminently due to Robert Lee that the courtesies and humanities of civilized warfare were, on the whole, observed. The gentle nature of the man never degenerated into weakness; with a high hand he could restrain excesses, and admirably did he exercise his power.—There are no purer pages in the history of the civil war, than those which relate to his invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, at a time when the temper of the Southern people was sorely tried. Such qualities as he displayed could not fail, in a long run, to win the regard of a manly and affectionate people; and while we find that he was loved like a father by all those who shared his immediate perils, we have not yet forgotten that when the victorious veterans of the North were marching home through Richmond, they burst into a splendid shout of enthusiasm as they recognized, gravely contemplating them from a curtained window, the familiar form and face of Robert Lee.

From the N. O. Picayune, April 17.

**The Attempted Assassination of Judge A. N. Ogden.**

One of the most flagrant and diabolical outrages which has ever been our province to record occurred Wednesday evening in the surburban village, on the Carrolton railroad. It appears that as our aged and esteemed fellow-citizen, Judge A. N. Ogden, was returning to his home in Greenville from a visit to the town of Carrolton, some three-quarters of a mile above, and as he approached the gate of his residence, he heard a foot-step behind him, and turning saw a tall and athletic looking negro, who advanced with a threatening mien.

Judge Ogden asked the negro what he meant, when the latter replied: "I hear you have been running down the carpet-baggers," and immediately thereupon struck the unarmed and helpless old man a severe blow upon the head with a club, when the Judge shouted for assistance, and threw up his right arm to ward off another terrible blow which was aimed at his head, and which laid bare his arm to the bone from the elbow to the wrist, crushing his hand and felling him to the earth. While laying senseless upon the ground, this negro fiend in human shape struck him several other violent blows upon the head, producing severe contusions and laying open the scalp to the bone.

A son of the Judge's, H. N. Ogden, Esq., hearing his father's cry for help, rushed out from the house, but not until after the villain had fled, and found his father lying senseless and wounded on the ground. Assistance being procured, the Judge was carried into the house and medical assistance at once dispatched for. We learn this morning that Dr. Choppin, though esteeming Judge Ogden's condition critical, has great hopes of his ultimate recovery. The Judge revived sufficiently this morning to relate the circumstances of this villainous assault, as narrated above.

Judge Ogden is one of our first citizens, esteemed, respected and beloved by a large circle of acquaintances.

**Important Information.**

The prevalent imp

# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1868.


### Duplin.

The gratifying majority of four hundred and seventy-four, which this noble county gave against the infamous Constitution, speaks well for her people. It is an hundred more than the registered white majority, and is a result of which her citizens may well be proud. In years to come, when North Carolina shall have lifted her head from the disgrace of the present, and shall repent in sack-cloth and ashes the cowardice and degeneracy which encompassed her temporary dishonor, the gallant sons of Duplin can truthfully exclaim, "Thou canst not say we did it." And it will be, indeed, a proud privilege so to speak. We extend our hearty congratulations to her sons upon the result. They have cause to be proud.

In this connection we have an apology to make to our Warsaw friends. We reported that the vote was thirty-two in favor of Radicalism, when it was exactly opposite; the vote being Conservative, 152; Radical, 120. We make the correction with pleasure.

### Elijah Hewlett.

This individual, who has been elected one of the County Commissioners upon the Radical ticket, some days prior to the election came into our office with a gentleman of this city and desired us to publish a card withdrawing his name from the Radical ticket, with the statement that he was under the impression it was some other Hewlett than himself who had been nominated, as he was bitterly opposed to that party and earnestly desired its defeat. We did so most cheerfully.

It is now reported upon good authority, for the truth of which Mr. Hewlett can answer, that upon leaving our office he went to Radical headquarters and told them to permit his name to remain upon their ticket, that he would serve if elected, and that public opinion forced him into the publication of the card, or statements similar to these. We do not vouch for their correctness. If these reports be correct, Mr. Hewlett has perpetrated an unnecessary falsehood, and if they are incorrect, he should take immediate steps to place himself right before a community whose good opinion is well worth having.

This simple statement of the facts of the appearance of Mr. Hewlett's card in the JOURNAL brands as false all assertions that it was a fraudulent *canard* upon our part.

This is a small matter to the community, but may be of importance to Mr. Hewlett.

### A Good Order.

It seems that General BUCHANAN, who commands the Fifth Military District, as the successor of General HANCOCK, is determined to carry out the wise and just policy of his distinguished predecessor, and so far as is in his power will give the people of Louisiana and Texas a soldierly and honest administration. Among the recent orders issued by this officer we find the following telegraphic summary:

Commander of the Fifth Military District has issued an order forbidding agents of the Bureau to take any active part in politics, as such action will not be tolerated. He, having received information that certain agents were so engaged, has directed that they cease to meddle in any manner with politics, or forward their resignation. An agent failing to comply with this order will be summarily dismissed.

When we see men occupying positions in the Freedmen's Bureau, non-residents of States, elected to the highest offices by the votes of ignorant and indolent negroes, whose favors they purchase by the power and patronage of their official positions, such orders are indeed necessary. General CANBY would do well to follow this good example, for there are few officers of the Bureau in his District who are not actively engaged in politics, to the detriment of the country and the neglect of their duties. Under his own eye, a Bureau officer has been elected Governor of South Carolina, and throughout the two States most of these officers are aspiring to political positions more or less important. To win the favor of negroes they support their leaders in the luxury of laziness and prostitute their offices by breeding discord between the races and protect the negroes in their lawlessness of conduct and violations of contracts.

The inducement to win favor by improper use of power and means is too great and the negro too easily imposed upon for the corruptibility of General HOWARD'S agents throughout the South.

This order of General BUCHANAN'S is most timely indeed, and its enforcement throughout the South would be of infinite service.

### Colored Conservatives.

We have among us a number of respectable colored men who voted the Conservative ticket and against the Constitution. These men are entitled to great consideration at the hands of the white people. They should be preferred on all occasions, when their services are needed, to those who voted against us. They have had the penetration to see that the Conservatives are their only true friends, and have had the independence to act upon their convictions as freemen, and their acts can never be forgotten. We intend, for ourselves, to patronise those mechanics and laborers among them who stood by the interests of the white race, and the best interest of both races. Such, we hope, will be the course of all. We would not deny to any the right to vote as they please, but we would always give the preference to those who vote with us.—Salisbury *Old North State*.

This is the true doctrine. We have with us a number of negroes who voted the Conservative ticket. Those of them who did not already have good homes, have been provided with them, and as long as they are honest, will be entitled to consideration at our hands and will receive it. These men will never regret that they did not abandon their true and only friends in the late contest.

But our people have another duty to perform in this matter which they *must not neglect*. There are to-day *nearly two hundred white men in this city and immediate suburbs* who are out of employment—men who are sober and would be industrious could they get constant work—many of them have dependent families—all of them stood by their friends manfully in this election and are ready to stand by them in the future—high-minded men, too proud to beg and too honorable to sell their self-respect and their manhood to purchase the favors of triumphant Radicals.

How many negroes, who hate their white employers; who have voted to rob them of their property for the benefit of unknown strangers and interlopers; who applaud the most incendiary language of their malicious speakers; who are fomenting discord and disturbance, and who are prepared to resort to any measures to punish and degrade the property-owners of this city, are now waxing strong and rich, by the friendship of the very men whom they are attempting to ruin and degrade? Let our people answer. Let the scenes occurring daily and nightly on our streets bear witness. Let the officials under whom they have placed the welfare of the county proclaim.

While it may be a respectable excuse for the negroes to say that their ignorance and prejudices have been imposed upon by wicked and designing men, it is but poor consolation to those who are being degraded and ruined by this very means. But why do the negroes act so differently with us than in Georgia? Are they more ignorant? Are their prejudices against the whites greater? Are Radicals here more cunning and unscrupulous? The facts are that in many places in Georgia the blacks have not alenated themselves from their white employers. In Savannah, where the negroes have a registered majority of three to one, General GORDON, the Democratic candidate for Governor, and one of the most distinguished officers of the late Confederate States, loses that city by less than two hundred votes out of a total of nearly six thousand, and although the whites have but two or three thousand majority of registered voters in the State, and there are as many greedy carpet-baggers and scallawags there as with us, the chances are that the Democratic candidate for Governor has been elected, and the result achieved by the aid of the negro votes.

The cause is apparent. The laborer is made to feel that he cannot make war upon the capital from which he derives his support; that in separating himself from his white friend he is quarreling with his meat and bread. A like policy would achieve the same result here.

We have no prejudices against the colored people. To-day, those who were formerly connected to us by the relation of master and slaves, are yet attached to us by the warmest sympathies of mutual good feeling and kindness. They have been indebted to us since their emancipation for acts of material assistance. And this is but the repetition of the history of nearly every master towards his former slaves. To-day, if they were the contented, industrious and well-behaved laborers they once were, nothing could alienate our people from them. But we cannot close our eyes to the change, and we cannot sacrifice our peace and happiness and property to a sentiment. If we are compelled, for mutual protection, social and political, to combine against them, while they may not be absolutely to blame, still our action becomes necessary and must be applauded. And whether we have not reached that point is the question every citizen should ask himself.

But our duty towards the unemployed whites of this community is unmistakable. A longer overlooking of their claims will be criminal, and will and should result to our detriment. In their behalf we appeal, for no community can prosper when, between its capital and labor, there is not only a want of sympathy, but a bitter and dire conflict.

### Presidential Candidates.

As North Carolina will doubtless have a vote in the next Presidential election, and in view of a fairer contest, the enfranchisement of fifteen thousand whites and the holding of the election but one day, its vote will most likely be cast for the Democratic and Conservative candidates, it is a matter of pertinent inquiry who are to be presented for our suffrages. Our people may have a decided preference for one or another of the distinguished gentlemen who are named in connection with the nomination, but we are satisfied the patriotic people of this State, and doubtless of the South, will support with equal enthusiasm any of them. We are too vitally interested in the result to hesitate for a moment from personal preferences. The noble men of the North who have manfully battled against our vindictive oppressors for the last three years, have so endeared themselves to the people of the South, that any honorable representative of the Conservative element of that section will meet with cordial support here.

We regret to see, however, so much feeling evinced at the North, in certain quarters, in regard to the candidate, amounting to positive threats of a refusal to support certain eminent gentlemen spoken of in connection with the nomination. General HALPINE, (*Private Miles O'Reilly*) editor of the New York *Citizen*, and an able representative of the War Democrats, denounces in bitter terms Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON, as a "Copperhead and false-hearted Northerner," and declares his purpose to oppose his election should he be nominated. On the other hand, Mr. POMEROY, editor of the La Crosse *Democrat*, and the representative of a powerful element in the party in the Western States, is equally strong in his condemnation of Generals SHERMAN and HANCOCK, and firm in his determination not to support them should either receive the nomination. The Democratic party requiring their whole strength and perfect unity and cordiality of action to be successful, it is evident that unless a compromise is effected between these opposing elements defeat is certain.

Previous to the fall elections of last year Judge CHASE was by great odds the favorite name for the Radical nomination, and General GRANT among the least acceptable. But so impressed were they by the marked disapproval by the people of their extreme men and measures, that all the more Radical men, CHASE, BUTLER, SHERIDAN and COLFAX, were dropped immediately, and GRANT'S name universally accepted, most reluctantly by some, but earnestly at least by all. We still doubt, however, whether the more Radical masses will be induced to support General GRANT upon a platform which must necessarily ignore negro suffrage, or be wrecked among the breakers of public opinion. Yet he will receive the unanimous nomination of the party at Chicago.

We are in hopes that this course may be adopted by their opponents. Governed by the chances of success and the dangers of defeat, ignoring every past issue and striking at live questions only, we trust the nomination at New York shall ignore individual claims and be based upon principle and availability. We of the South stand prepared to support any of them.—While the brilliant statesmanship and abilities of PENDLETON have made him a favorite here, the brave men who wrestled on a hundred fields with HANCOCK, now giving, then receiving the battle, admire the brilliant record of his military services and the noble manner in which he performed his duty to his government. The true soldiers of the late war have a mutual admiration for those who manfully acted their part while the conflict lasted, and as manfully performed their more important duties since it has closed. And since the contest seems to be narrowing down between these two gentlemen, give us HANCOCK or PENDLETON, and the white people of the South will rally around their banner with one heart and one determination.

Our Northern friends must reconcile their differences. With them the choice is only one of policy—of personal preference—of friendship—of the distribution of patronage. With us the result involves every right we hold dear—of political life and death—of agricultural and commercial prosperity—of white or black supremacy in the South. Let our direful necessities be placed against all mere selfish considerations, and let party jealousies and bickerings pale before the outrages and tyrannies of Radicalism, which seek to destroy the Government. The issue must soon be joined. God grant the country a safe deliverance.

### The Howard Amendment.

The following is the text of the Fourteenth Article to the Constitution of the United States, commonly known as the Howard Amendment. The fifth section of the original Sherman Reconstruction Act, which has not, in this particular at least, been amended, provides that "when such Constitution shall have been submitted to Congress for examination and approval, and Congress shall have approved the same; and when the said State, by a vote of its Legislature, elected under said Constitution, shall have adopted the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as Article Fourteen; and *when said Article shall have become a part of the Constitution of the United States*, said State shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress."

The Radicals contend that this article has already been adopted by the necessary three-fourths of the States represented in the General Government, and the subject is now under consideration in the Judiciary Committee of both Houses of Congress. But Mr. SEWARD, as Secretary of State, has not proclaimed its ratification, holding that it requires three-fourths of all the States, whether they be represented in Congress or not. Should Mr. JOHNSON be removed and Senator WADE instilled into the Presidential office, we may regard as certain that its adoption by the necessary number of States will be officially promulgated. How they will legally get over the second section we know not—which allows, under certain expressed conditions, each State to regulate the law of the elective franchise for itself, and which must be a fatal blow to universal suffrage, North and South, if this amendment is duly ratified. But as this party works confessedly "outside of the Constitution," it will violate its own amendments with the same disregard of law and chartered rights, which has marked its course in regard to the old Constitution.

The amendment is as follows:

ARTICLE XIV.

SEC. 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers of the State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims, shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

### Duplin Again.

A letter from an esteemed friend informs us that the official majority in Duplin against the Constitution is *five hundred and twenty-seven*. Again we say well done. This is indeed a noble triumph, and reflects credit upon her citizens.

We have not heard officially from Onslow, but we expect the honor of being the banner Conservative county will rest between these two counties. Poor Billy Hill, what a commentary upon his ignoble conduct. How have the noble people of those two counties spit upon his treachery.

Col. WM. A. ALLEN will go to the Senate, endorsed by almost every white man in the district, and with several hundred colored supporters. He will represent them ably and fearlessly.

### The Illinois Democracy on the National Finances.

The resolutions in relation to the finances, taxation, the tariff, &c., adopted by the Democrats of Illinois, at their recent State Convention in Springfield, are as follows:

*Resolved*, That in the management of the finances of the country, and in the various measures proposed and those already enacted into laws by the party in power, they have shown their utter incapacity and unfitness to control the legislation of a great country—in the first place by so arranging the taxes and burdens of the Government that they fall alone upon the labor and industry of the country, and by exempting the accumulated wealth from taxation, they cast upon the toil of the country what should be borne by each and every person in proportion to his accumulation, in accordance with the fundamental law; and, secondly, while by their profligate expenditure and criminal waste of the money of the people, in support of schemes of partizan aggrandizement that the present debt of the country was contracted, and, in pursuance of law, we are in favor of discharging to the utmost farthing.

*Resolved*, That the national honor, financially, in our hands, remains as unsullied as it ever has been in all respects. That the present system was contracted in a paper issued by a Federal Government, and which was declared to be lawful money by the legislative authority of the country, and which, while accepted by the Government for the larger part of its assessments, and paid out to the soldiers and other defenders, should be, as by its terms it is, receivable in satisfaction by the holders of the pledge of the faith of the Government in all cases except wherein a different standard of value has been stipulated for.

*Resolved*, That the vast bulk of the indebtedness of the country, known as 5.20s, are lawfully payable in legal tender notes of the Government, and should be so paid, as the said obligations are within the power of the Government to relieve and discharge; and that whereof the faith of the Government is pledged to pay in gold, we will so fulfill, and beyond that we will not go.

*Resolved*, That the present system of National Banks can and should be abolished at once, and the notes of the said institutions redeemed, and their place relieved by non-interest bearing notes of the Government, thus saving annually to the people $2,000,000.

*Resolved*, That all the wealth of the country, whether invested in Government securities or otherwise, should sustain its full and fair share of taxation.

*Resolved*, That the present tariff system is an unjust and unequal tax levied on the consumers of the country, and which falls with peculiar force upon the agricultural people of the West; and while it is extensively designed to bring revenue into the treasury, yet in many instances the Government is in no respect benefited thereby, as it merely serves the purpose of enhancing the profit of the manufacturers of a small section of the Union.

*Resolved*, That we are opposed to all such protective and sectional legislation, and demand that trade shall be left perfectly free, subject only to the imperative necessities of the government.

*Resolved*, That by the present system the West is despoiled to enrich the manufacturers of another section, while in the present forced political subjugation of the South industry is paralyzed, and thereby one of the great markets of the West is wholly destroyed.

### The Election in Brunswick.

From Col. Frank, our Post Commandant, we learn that the official returns of the vote in this county shows a majority of 1 *against* instead of *for* the Constitution.—Morrill has succeeded in bringing himself out 11 votes ahead of Mr. Allen, his gentlemanly competitor. He has given evidence of so much rascality that he no doubt *stuffed* the boxes to secure his election. It should be contested.

### Sampson County.

We learn from a friend that the official majority against the Constitution in Sampson is one hundred and forty-seven. This is not so good as first reported, but we congratulate the citizens of the county in having secured good Conservative white men for their county officers. In these times "it is a consummation devoutly to be wished."

### The English Success in Abyssinia.

After all the dissertations upon the impracticability of a successful result of the English expedition to Abyssinia, it has been accomplished, the stronghold of Magdala taken, the captives released and Theodorus killed. The London Times and other martial journals, which have been criticising the slowness of Napier's movements, will perhaps be inclined hereafter to "leave military matters to military men." With such results as the above the most grumbling tax-payer will acknowledge that Napier has given him the worth of his money. The obstacles which had to be overcome before the actual fighting commenced were very great. The march of the army was often on narrow and tortuous paths, along the beds of torrents, and sometimes on the sides of the lower part of mountains. The sappers and miners were at times three days ahead, clearing a road along precipices of rock like petrified glaciers. The numbers engaged in the late contest there are no means as yet of knowing, but a correspondent of a New York paper, traveling with the English army, wrote on March 6th that Sir Robert Napier said that the enemy numbered 7,000, all told, and Brigadier General Merriwether estimated them at 15,000, both of which the traveling civillian considered much beneath the mark, and was evidently of opinion that Sir Robert would soon have reason to repent his rashness. That General has added new laurels to a name renowned in the Indian, naval and diplomatic service of England. The whole expeditionary force with which he set out from India was 30,000 Britons and Sepoy allies; and this one battle doubtless ends the war, indicating that much that has been said concerning the resources and fighting qualities of the Abyssinians is apocryphal. The dead king Theodorus, however, was a man of mark, of enterprise and bravery. He was a usurper, having overthrown the former Mohammedan "King John," against whom he commenced to war by the aid of some tribes that he gained to his side, as far back as 1850, but it was not till a number of years after that he finally overthrew John. Meantime Theodorus had indulged the idea of even greater things than this, having twice invaded the Egyptian Seudan, in which enterprise he at last ineffectually sought the aid of the governments of England and France, with the view of re-establishing the ancient Ethiopian empire, but though he gained victories, was unable to hold the country. Theodorus had been dissatisfied with a treaty made before his accession, favoring the residence and business of foreigners in the empire, and disregarded it so as to plunder the British and other European residents, and finally Mr. Plowden, the British Consul who negotiated the treaty, was killed by a predatory band. This Theodorus pretended to punish his subjects for by slaughtering a number of them, and a Mr. Cameron was appointed as the consul's successor; but he was maltreated, and finally all the English missionaries also imprisoned. All negotiations for their release failing, the war ensued, and the result is that British supremacy is established in Abyssinia. The London Spectator, months ago, gave out that England would hold what Napier would win. The kingdom of Abyssinia is, therefore, probably as dead as Theodorus, and the land will become, as India, a dependent of the extended British empire. It is stated that the dead Theodorus was forty-seven years old, was of average stature, imposing presence, and of an irregular but not unimpressive physiognomy. His habits were those of an astute demagogue. It is represented that at court he revelled in luxury and show. In the field he affected simplicity, as well of dress as of diet.

Baltimore *Sun*.

**A large cave has been explored near Bentonville, Ark., to the distance of nine miles. One chamber is six hundred feet wide and three hundred feet high.**

## *OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23, 1868.

It was scarcely to be expected that a man of the strong partisan bias of Gov. Boutwell, would rise to the "height of the great argument" in his closing speech for the prosecution of the case against the President; yet it was confidently asserted by his admirers and friends that he would avoid the mire of politics and argue the case upon the great constitutional questions involved in it. In this they have been in some respects disappointed. Printed copies of his speech were given to the press two days ago, and it is now before the country, and judgment is already being passed upon it.—It is painful to observe that he has followed Butler's lead, and has sought to associate the name of Mr. Johnson with that of John Surratt, and thus array against him all the prejudices existing against that gentleman. What does it matter if the counsel, employed by General Thomas, had been employed to defend Surratt? Does that make him responsible for the crimes alleged against the latter? The counsel may have defended a dozen abstractors of spoons, or cotton thieves, since that memorable trial, and are all his clients in time to come to bear the odium of their crimes? Bout well and Butler would say "yes," at least, we are compelled to think so from their so unwarrantedly lugging the name of Surratt into this trial. The country will accept it as a confession of the weakness of their cause.

These efforts of the managers to strengthen their cause by irrelevant matter, reminds me of the man who, wishing to convey to his landlady a hint that the coffee was weak, while the butter was strong, called out to his vis-a-vis at the table: "I say, if your coffee is weak like mine, set this butter along side of it, and it will soon become stronger." They have moved a good many outside issues up alongside of their case to strengthen it; but the people have detected the cheat, and will give their opinion of such unfairness, in a way not to be misunderstood, before the ides of next November.

It sounded rather flat to hear Boutwell reading as his argument *to-day* what was before the greater part of the country *yesterday*. He finished the reading about 1 o'clock, and then, after pausing a moment to be admired, strutted out of the Chamber with the air of a rooster when a fresh egg has been laid by one of his harem.

The Court very unexpectedly yesterday relaxed their rules so as to admit all the speeches oral or written, that either side might desire to make. This will allow Logan to get in one he has been exhausting his weak brain upon. And Thad. Stevens will get in his, and, it is thought, that manager Williams, who has'nt opened his mouth since the trial commenced, so far as I can recollect, will, also, make or file a speech. Mr. Stanbery, who has'nt been in Court since his illness was first announced, has prepared an elaborate argument, which, it is hoped he may be able to deliver in person. The final argument will be made by Mr. Evarts and Mr. Bingham in the early part of next week.

After Mr. Boutwell closed to-day a recess was taken, and the House (managers included) made a break for the restaurant in the House wing, evidently intent on refreshing the inner man—while the sharp-nosed and nasal-voiced occupants of the galleries, at least so many thereof as had not brought the accustomed lunch, halted at the cake stand in the hall leading to the Senate Chamber and supplied themselves with something cheap and filling.

When the Senate reassembled Mr. Nelson opened on behalf of the President.—He reviewed his personal and political course, and claimed that he had been consistent throughout. That his "policy" found a warrant in the Constitution and the act of Congress of July, 1861, and others, as well as in the plan of rehabilitation adopted by Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Nelson, at 4 o'clock, gave way for a motion to adjourn, and will resume his argument at the assembling of the Court to-morrow. His effort, thus far, has been quite able, his manner is earnest and impressive, but we miss the clear, ringing tones and brilliant rhetoric of your fellow-townsman, who now, alas, "sleeps the sleep that knows no waking," in your beautiful cemetery. The counsel are all able, but, as already stated in this correspondence, there is not an orator among them.

Gov. Burnside and Gen. Sickles were among the spectators in Court to-day.

A few days ago the negroes of the District celebrated the anniversary of emancipation in the District. There were several military companies in line and negroes on foot, negroes in carriages and negroes on horse-back, male and female, big and little, and they marched "nobly" through the mud and rain. The chief feature of the procession, however, was a furniture wagon, with four horses harnessed to it, in which were seated several colored damsels dressed out in white, with wreaths and the other trappings of traveling goddesses, thin white clothes contrasting very strikingly with thin ebony skins.

I recollect, when a boy, that a servant of a friend of mine was married to the colored boy who did the chores about his store and, as was usual on such occasions, her mistress had taken a good deal of pains in fixing her up, and all the family went down to see them married.

The next day his employer, in congratulating him, remarked that "Amy looked very nice in her wedding clothes." "Oh yes, Mass William," said the gratified Bob, "Amy did look real purty—she had on nice white frock and white flowers on her head, and heap of cologne on her hankercher, but, after all, Mass William, *de nigger was dar*."

And so with these black "goddesess"—notwithstanding the white dresses and flowers and, we suppose, cologne, the "*nigger was dar*."

I had the pleasure to-day to meet a gentleman, a Radical, whose business has taken him through most of the Northern and Northwestern States, and he informed me that dissatisfaction at the partizan rulings of the Senate and its general unfairness in the trial of the President *is universal, and is denounced by all parties*. All regret that the trial was instituted on such flimsy pretexts, and even the most radical express the fear *that it will destroy the party—result as it may*! So mote it be. SI TOD.

### The International Schuetzen Fest.

The New York Germans are making great preparations for the great International Schuetzen Fest, which commences there on the 25th June next. The fete will last for a couple of weeks, and will be, it is said, one of the most imposing ever witnessed on this side of the Atlantic.

### Mormonism in London.

The London Star says that in the London district there are nine branches of the Mormon church, one hundred and seven elders of conference, fifty-three priests, twenty-four teachers, thirty deacons—in all eleven hundred and seventy-two Mormons in the London Conference.

**A "cast iron man" is giving exhibitions of sparring in Cincinnati, and is said to be "up to snuff."**

## *CORRESPONDENCE OF THE JOURNAL.*

ROCKINGHAM, N. C., April 27, 1868.

*Editors Journal*:—I send you a statement of the vote of this county last week, as returned and forwarded to Gen. Canby. The registered white and negro votes in this county are about equal—perhaps there are more negroes. In this election, by the returns, there were nearly 1,900 votes given—about 700 Conservative, and 1,200 Radical. The negroes have about 1,100 registered voters, and probably 100 did not vote—thus showing 200 whites as voting with the negroes; for the negroes here voted the Radical ticket almost unanimously. About 100 whites voted Radical at Rockingham. Many Conservatives (whites) did not go to the election. There has been little or no party organization by the Conservatives. Individual effort did what was done. The Radicals have been pretty thoroughly drilled and organized by the Dockerys, Longs, and others, and by colored speakers from Wilmington, and Leagues, &c., for months. The Conservative candidates were before the people only a week or two, some but a few days.

P. S.—The vote in Anson on the Constitution is said to be close, though Ashe is thought to have a majority over Holden.—Union is reported Conservative. Montgomery largely Radical, say 300 or 400.—Moore is reported Radical by 200 or less on the Constitution, though there are some Conservatives elected in the county. The Radicals here believe as others, that the State has gone against the Constitution. The lower end of this county has done nobly. Much complaint here against registrars, managers, returns, &c.

RICHMOND.

WADESBORO', April 25, 1868.

*Messrs. Editors of Journal*—The official vote for ten precincts in this county foots up:

| | |
|---|---|
| Against Constitution | 823 |
| For Constitution | 812 |
| For Ashe | 830 |
| For Holden | 809 |

Two precincts, *very dark* holes, are excluded, because the managers for them failed to have the returns in in time, according to General Canby's orders. These two precincts foot up:

| | |
|---|---|
| For Constitution | 178 |
| Against Constitution | 23 |
| For Holden | 169 |
| For Ashe | 23 |

The returns for one of these precincts came in late last night, the others this morning.

Reports from Stanly county indicate 100 majority against Constitution.

By comparing the vote for this county, including the two "excluded" precincts, with the vote of last fall, the Conservatives increase their vote 242, and the Radicals fall behind 181. The whole vote is behind the registration 413. Yours, &c.,

OCCASIONAL.

### The Case of Mr. Jefferson Davis.

From certain facts we have ascertained, appearances would indicate that Mr. Davis' trial is to be hurried up for some particular cause growing out of the present situation of affairs. In consequence of orders received here on yesterday from the headquarters of the nation, considerable activity was observable in the United States Attorney's office. Clerks were busy ransacking the papers regarding this case till a late hour last evening, when two government officials left, northward bound. It is asserted there is reason to believe the case will actually be brought to a hearing of some sort at the opening of the court on the 4th of May, though at last accounts, it seemed to be the prevailing opinion of some high in authority, and *au fait* in regard to the points above given, that the trial would remain in its present state of postponement.

Richmond *Examiner, Saturday*.

### A Curious Case.

A most curious occurrence happened in the Prussian province of Posen. Some days ago a poor woman fell sick, and as she felt she was near her end, she sent for the priest. She subsequently confessed to him that about thirty years ago, having been delivered of a boy, she substituted her own child for the child of a Countess, in whose employ she was. Neither the nurse nor the Countess became aware of the exchange, and thus it remained until to-day. Her own boy was educated as a Count, and has married the daughter of a very proud nobleman, while the real Count, having grown up in poverty, went out to service, married, and is now living not far from his princely estate of Komornik, with his own children. The woman said she could not die without confessing this sin. The priest applied at once to the authorities, and an investigation has been commenced.

Paris Correspondent of the Nord (Brussels.)

### His Majesty Wade I.

That our Latin Europe, of which the feet are already rotting, is destined, after a certain number of revolutions and reactions, to undergo definitively that form of government, is possible. Once we arrive at a state of decrepitude, we shall have proved by our weakness, as by our turbulence, that the governments which are fit for manly nations cannot subsist with us, and it may be that we shall intrust to absolution the task of leading us on with mild firmness to our last hour. I am far from undervaluing the advantages of the Imperial *regime*, but I do not believe that the time is yet come to inflict them on young America. What should we say of a sick man, recommended to apply leeches, who would recommend the same to another man in perfect health? People easily believe what they desire; but merely because there is a Senate at Washington as in Paris—though there is some difference between them—and because there are troubles in certain towns of the United States, as in some of our own towns, *La France* is mistaken in taking it for granted that we are on the point of seeing his Majesty Wade I. mount the throne, and then hand down the sceptre and the crown to Wade II., and then found for some years the august dynasty of the Wades.

### Punishment for Housebreaking in 1801.

A member of the bar, in looking over the court records of Norfolk county, Mass., a few days since, saw the following judgment, passed in March, 1801, on one Andrew Bartholomew for breaking into the house of Abigail Gray:

"It is therefore considered by the court here that he be publicly whipped on the naked back thirty-nine stripes; that he be set on the gallows for the space of one hour with a rope about his neck and one end thereof cast over the gallows; that he pay to Abigail Gray, the party injured six hundred dollars, which, with the goods restored, is treble the value of the goods stolen. And if he does not pay the same within thirty days, then it is ordered by the court that the said Abigail Gray may dispose of him in service to any person whomsoever for the term of seven years, to make satisfaction of therefor; that he pay cost of prosecution and stand committed until sentence be performed."

**The National Bank at Deposit, Delaware county, New York, has been robbed, but no particulars are given.**

**The stump speaker who proclaimed "he knew no North, no South, no East, no West," afterwards acknowledged that he had never seen a geography.**

### Illinois.

THE CHARTER ELECTION IN CHICAGO—A REMARKABLE DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.

The democrats are exceedingly elated over their recent victory in Chicago. It seems they have carried their candidates for Judge and Clerk of the Recorder's Court, and gained four Aldermen in the City Council, by over nine hundred majority. Last year, at the Mayoralty election, the republican majority was 3,938—democratic gain, 4,848! The Chicago Times (democratic), among other ebullitions of its enthusiasm at the result, utters the following:

"The republican national convention will be compelled to hold its session in a democratic city—unless it moves away from Chicago. The chief city of Grant's own State has pronounced against him.—The democracy have covered themselves with honor and triumph. The republicans have covered themselves with confusion and defeat. It is a magnificent victory. The people have spoken in a loud voice.—It is a great premonitory symptom. It is the handwriting on the wall. It means greenbacks. It means Pendleton. It means revolution. It means that the day of reckoning with the destructionists and spoilers is at hand. It means that civil liberty and the rights of the States are to be re-established all over the land, and military despotism crushed under the heel of the people.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

The following exhibits the comparison between the vote thrown on the 21st inst. and the election one year ago for Mayor:

| | 1867. | | 1868 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Wards.* | *Sherman.* | *Rice.* | *McAllister.* | *Smith.* |
| First | 439 | 968 | 732 | 863 |
| Second | 527 | 808 | 804 | 577 |
| Third | 637 | 814 | 938 | 780 |
| Fourth | 471 | 1,062 | 746 | 1,030 |
| Fifth | 534 | 539 | 881 | 284 |
| Sixth | 608 | 453 | 1,053 | 446 |
| Seventh | 697 | 682 | 1,022 | 557 |
| Eighth | 558 | 4?3 | 892 | 505 |
| Ninth | 338 | 1,195 | 577 | *1,382 |
| Tenth | 3 7 | 898 | 618 | 996 |
| Eleventh | 339 | 681 | 553 | 686 |
| Twelfth | 333 | 671 | 504 | 682 |
| Thirteenth | 385 | 574 | 509 | 572 |
| Fourteenth | 388 | 660 | 582 | 744 |
| Fifteenth | 661 | 834 | 909 | 758 |
| Sixteenth | 747 | 697 | 1,073 | 643 |
| Total | 7,971 | 11 909 | 12,284 | 11 374 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Republican majority in 1867 | 3,938 |
| Total vote in 1867 | 19,880 |
| Republican majority 1865 in | 5,629 |
| Democratic majority in 1868 | 910 |

### An Illustration of the Election Frauds in Arkansas.

The registration in Pulaski county, Arkansas, stood thus:

| | |
|---|---|
| Negroes | 2,402 |
| Whites | 1,404 |
| Total | 3,806 |

At the recent election the vote was recorded as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| For the Constitution | 4,937 |
| Against the Constitution | 987 |
| Majority for the Constitution | 3,924 |

It will be seen by this table that the majority for the constitution is actually greater than the combined registration of whites and blacks.

General Gillem, says an exchange, has promised to investigate and punish fraud, but while he puts his hands in his pocket and glances wonderingly at this Pulaski outrage, the "trooly loil" are organizing a Legislature and electing Senators to Congress.

### A Democratic Gain of Nearly Nine Thousand Votes in Chicago and Cincinnati.

The two leading cities of the Northwest, Cincinnati and Chicago, at their late municipal elections, show the following extraordinary gains for the Democracy from the elections last Spring:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cincinnati, (gain,) | 4,000 |
| Chicago, (gain,) | 4,800 |
| Total | 8,800 |

### Warnings.

Washington left this solemn warning to his countrymen:

The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a *real despotism*. The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of the political power, by dividing and distributing it into different depositories, and constituting each the guardian of public weal against invasions by the others, has been evinced by experiments ancient and modern, some of them in our country, and under our own eyes. —*Farewell Address*.

James Maddison said:

The accumulation of all power, Legislative, Executive, and Judiciary, in the same hands, whether of one or few, or many, may be called the very definition of a tyranny.—*Federalist*.

John Adams said:

A total separation of the Executive from the Legislative power, and of the Judicial from both, and a balance in the Legislature by three independent equal branches, are perhaps the three only discoveries in a constitution of a free government since the institutions of Lycurgus. * * * * It not invented by the English nation, they have never been imitated by any other except by their own descendants in America. If there is one certain truth to be collected from the history of all ages, it is this: that the people's rights and liberties, and the democratical mixture in a constitution can never be preserved without a strong Executive, or, in other words, without separating the Executive power from the Legislative.—*History of Republics*.

The present condition of our national affairs was thus painted lately by a Pennsylvania statesman. Mr. Woodward said:

He looked upon any interference whatever with the course of judicial action as not only a great indelicacy, but as a most dangerous precedent.—The tenure-of-office bill had virtually destroyed the independence of the Executive Department of the government, and now this bill was aimed at the Judicial Department. What were the people to understand? Just this: that the Legislative Department of the country was determined to consolidate all the powers of the government in its own hands into a grand legislative oligarchy: the country to be governed by the Legislature, and the Legislature to be governed by the Lord knew who.—*Speech of Hon. C. W. Woodward, March 27, 1868.*

Special telegram to the Richmond Dispatch.

### NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

**Speech of Mr. Groesbeck—Change of Opinion as to the Result of the Trial—he Nomination of General Schofield as Secretary of War.**

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The speech of Mr. Groesbeck in the Senate to-day is pronounced by all powerful and effective.

There is a great change of opinion as to the result of the trial going on here. Parties who early this week unhesitatingly admitted that Mr. Johnson would be convicted, now think he will be acquitted, and the best informed generally believe he will not be removed.

General Rousseau arrived here to-day.

The nomination of General Schofield to be Secretary of War caused a great deal of speculation as to the President's motive or expectation of effect upon the Senate. The object was to get before the Senate the name of one against whom no objection could be urged on political grounds. The objection that Mr. Ewing was opposed to the Radicals had been made, and as the President desired to fully and squarely test the sincerity of professions of senators who have said they would like to get rid of Stanton, Mr. Johnson nominated Schofield, who is not a politician, and cannot consistently be objected to by the Radicals on political grounds. It is understood that Schofield will not decline the nomination.

WALLACE.

ECONOMY IN CANDLE LIGHT.—We find the following paragraph going the rounds of our exchanges. As it may prove of interest to our readers, we have inserted it here:

We remember seeing some years since, in an agricultural work, now out of print, an article on "economy of candles," which may be new and useful to many of our readers. When, as in cases of sickness, a dull light is wished or when matches are mislaid, put finely powdered salt on the candle till it reaches the black part of the wick. In this way a mild and steady light may be kept through the night by a small piece of candle.

## ELECTION RETURNS.

**By Mail.**

BEAUFORT.

A friend writes that this county gives a Radical majority of one hundred and twenty-five, obtained through fraud.

NASH.

A letter from Rocky Mount informs us that Nash gives a majority of 307 against the Constitution. The Conservative candidates have a much larger majority.

CAMDEN.

The Conservative majority is forty.

CURRITUCK.

This county gives a handsome Conservative majority.

PASQUOTANK.

The Radicals have a majority in Pasquotank of more than 300.

RICHMOND.

Majority for Constitution 546. Ashe received 669 and Holden 1,195. M. J. McSween for Senator 673.

BLADEN.

Majority for Constitution 299.

ANSON.

The vote in this county is close, the Radicals, however, are thought to have a small majority.

ROBESON.

This county gives a Radical majority of about 320.

WILKES.

Reported Radical by about 600 majority.

DAVIDSON.

Radical majority about the same as in Wilkes.

CASWELL.

Rumored to have gone Conservative by upwards of 100. This is a remarkable result, the negro registered majority being five or six hundred over the white registration.

GUILFORD.

This county gives 300 instead of 400 majority, as previously reported, for the infamous Constitution.

UNION.

Has given nearly 300 Conservative majority.

GASTON.

The supposed majority against the Constitution in Gaston (Dave Jenkins' county) is between 150 and 200.

BURKE.

This county goes Radical by about 100 majority. It went for the Convention by 500 or more. This time, too, it is said, it had the aid of a large number of negroes from other counties, brought there by the Contractors on the Western N. C. R. R. as laborers. The negroes are said also to have committed wholesale perjury in regard to age, &c. The *white* Radical vote in Burke is wholly inconsiderable, the county having been carried by negroes.

MCDOWELL.

This county is doubtful, having voted, like Burke, a large gang of imported railroad hands.

CHATHAM.

Notwithstanding first rumors, Chatham is reported to have gone Radical by some 200.

GREENE AND PITT.

Both these counties go largely scallawag.

GRANVILLE.

Here the majority for Radicalism and the infamous Constitution is between 400 and 500—a gain of about 900 over the last vote. R. W. Lassiter was the only white man (so-called) in Oxford who voted the nigger ticket.

WARREN.

Gives 1,282 Radical majority—on the whole, a Conservative gain.

WASHINGTON.

The scallawags and negroes have succeeded in obtaining 452 ma ority for the Constitution in this county.

GATES.

Is gloriously redeemed and gives 231 majority against the infamous Constitution.

PERQUIMANS.

Gives 200 for the Constitution.

CHOWAN.

Has decided in favor of Radicalism by 250 majority. A correspondent writing the *Sentinel* from this county says that it is generally believed the boxes were tampered with on the night of the 23rd.

BRUNSWICK.

By the official count, we learn that this county is declared to have given a majority of 1 for the Constitution. No doubt Registrar Morrill had his own way, and having registered negroes at his residence before and after the appointed time, would scarcely have honest scruples to prevent his tampering with the boxes.

CUMBERLAND.

Reports by the river last night confirm the rumor that this county has given over 500 Radical majority.

Chowan, 252 Radical.
Pasquotank, 505 "
Cumberland 652 "
Bertie, 550 "
Northampton 750 "
Martin. The result is very close.

Hyde and Onslow are both reported to have gone against the Constitution and elected Conservative members of the Legislature.

Caswell, with a registered negro majority of 700, has given a majority of 23 against the Constitution and elected a full Conservative ticket.

### A New Constitution for the "United Satrapies"—The Best Satire of the Age.

The New York World, of Tuesday, gets off a capital satire on Radicalism, in the shape of a burlesque constitution, purporting to have been presented in caucus in the first month of the New Era, by Thaddeus Stevens, for the people, and unanimously adopted. The preamble reads:

We, the members of the Radical party of the United Satrapies, in order to form a more perfect union, secure to ourselves the powers which, by the grace of Gab, Gumbo, and Greenbacks, we have been enabled to seize, insure our perpetuity as a party, provide for the common spoliation of our subjects, promote our general welfare, and secure the blessings of plunder to ourselves and our posterity, ordain and establish this constitution for the United Satrapies of America.

The following are selected from the various articles and sections of this new Constitution:

THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

All legislative powers shall be vested in a Congress of the United Satrapies, which shall consist of a Senate, a House of Representatives, and a Caucus.

All the powers of the Government of the United Satrapies shall be legislative powers.

The House of Representatives, or the Caucus, shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of every member of either House.

The Congress shall have power to do anything.

A tax or duty may be laid upon articles exported from any Satrapy: provided that preference shall be given by all commercial regulations, to the ports of the Satrapies of Massachusetts, Maine and Rhode Island.

The Congress shall have full authority over the lives, liberty and property of the people of t e various Satrapies.

Old Satrapies may be excluded from this Union, at the pleasure of the Congress, whatever their population or wealth may be; but no offence shall be considered sufficient to work perpetual exclusion, except the offence of perpetual hostility to the Radical party.

THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

The executive power of the United Satrapies shall be vested in Congress. There shall be an officer, to be known as the President, who shall hold his office during the pleasure of Congress.

The duties of the President shall be to sign all bills and resolutions that may be passed by Congress, and to appoint to the various subordinate administrative offices such persons as may be designated therefor by the Congress, or by Congressmen individually, or by prominent members of the Union League.

THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENTS.

The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in the Congress. The tribunal hitherto known as the Supreme Court is hereby abolished, and the persons hitherto acting as Justices of the Supreme Court are hereby declared outlaws.

Trial by jury is hereby abolished.

Treason against the United States shall consist in opposing the Radical party, and adhering or giving aid and comfort to the enemies thereof, ridiculing the Radical policy, and in such other things as the Congress or the Union League may declare treasonable.

The religion of the residents of the United States shall be worship of the negro.—There shall be, hereafter, an anti-slavery Bible and anti-slavery God.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Freedom of speech and of the press shall be controlled exclusively by the Congress. Any person who shall publish a newspaper in opposition to the Radical party may be jawhawked at sight.

No resident shall be secure in his person, house, papers and effects, against seizures and searches commanded by Congress. Warrants may issue upon any case.

Persons arrested may be tried at the convenience of the parties procuring their arrest.

Nothing in this constitution contained shall be held to affect the supreme power of Congress over all persons and things. This constitution may be amended at the suggestion of the Caucus, and in accordance with the desires of a majority of the House of Representatives.

The right of suffrage, commonly known as the right to vote, being an inherent and inborn right in every person, and coming, like reading and writing, by nature, shall be enjoyed by every resident of the United Satrapies, without regard to the age, sex, race or color of the suffragan; and this right shall never be abridged except in the cases of such persons as may wilfully and unnaturally oppose the Radical party, who shall only vote upon consent of the Congress, and whose votes shall not, under any circumstances, be counted for or against anybody or anything.

Among the signatures to this "Constitution" are: Thaddeus Sumner, Butler T. Spoons, Robert C. Skunk, Edwin M. Muncilage, Wendell Wilson, Hunnicutt, Ann Dickinson, Sereno Howe and Elizabeth Keekley.

## STATE NEWS.

OUR REPRESENTATIVES.—Who is bold enough to deny that new light has broken upon the 19th century, and that this is an age of progress and advancement in all the elements of moral and intellectual greatness? Old Warren, so long and justly honored for its social refinement and intelligence, represented in the Legislature of North Carolina (if we should be so unfortunate as to have a Legislature) by three mulattoes, totally ignorant and utterly incompetent for any position whatever. The seats of Macon, Edwards and Eaton filled by Hyman, Cawthorn and Dic Falkner. It would be laughable, if it were not such a serious matter.

Shall this state of affairs continue?—Shall this monstrous iniquity be forced upon an honest and intelligent people? We answer no! Even if the Constitution is ratified, there is a remedy for the evil and we will apply it. The remedy is a peaceable one. We counsel no improper measures. We can manage the whole matter peaceably and lawfully. We can do it despite Congress or Scalawags. The issue is made. We know the argument and we will use it. We regret that we have been placed in our present condition by designing men, who care nothing for the poor negro but to get his vote, but regrets will not remedy the evil; other measures must be resorted to. We sympathise with the colored people and wish them well. We are willing to treat them justly, but we cannot consent to be ruled by them.

Warrenton *Courier*.

CHERRYVILLE.—The greatest change in any community was effected at this box in Gaston county, by Jas. W. Duncan, Esq., of Charlotte. On Tuesday he addressed the voters after they had assembled to vote, and so great an effect had his powerful argument that all voted the Conservative ticket but three. Before his speech the box was Radical by a large majority. Mr. D. is a gentleman of education, of enlarged views and of great argumentative powers, and his speeches, wherever made, did a vast deal of good. He is one of our most effective speakers, and we hope to have the benefit of his talents in the approaching Presidential election.

Charlotte *Times*.

A VETERAN CONSERVATIVE.—Mr. Joseph Wheeler, of Wake county, aged 70 years, walked fifteen miles, on Thursday, to vote against the Mongrel Constitution.

Raleigh *Sentinel*.

WILL WE GET IN.—That is the question, if the carpet-bag Constitution is adopted.—If ratified it will be by so mean a majority as must convince the Congressional Radicals, that North Carolina, under a Constitution enfranchising thousands *now* disfranchised, will vote overwhelmingly, in the Presidential election, for the Democratic nominee. This being the case, they will hardly accept the Constitution or remove Holden's disabilities.—Raleigh *Sentinel*.

RUMOR.—It is said that the leading Rads hereabouts, in anticipation of the success of their ticket, are determined to protest against the removal of the disabilities of some of their candidates, who are admitted, even by them, to be unfit for any decent office. This programe includes several of their Judges, Dave Jenkins, &c.—Raleigh *Sentinel*.

AUBURN, WAKE COUNTY.—The following colored men voted the Conservative ticket at this precinct, viz: Stephen Rand, Joseph Bird and Wesley Powell. Remember them. The first named of these was active and efficient.

WARREN.—Only three white men in the county of Warren voted the scallawag ticket. About fifty negroes voted the Conservative ticket.

FRAUDS IN MCDOWELL.—It is stated that negroes were allowed to vote in McDowell, *in the night time* and under the cover of darkness, long after the polls were closed! This is one of the thousand instances of rascality which have been perpetrated all over the State.

CURIOUS FREAK OF NATURE.—We saw on exhibition yesterday, at Davis & Hunters Drug Store, a singular freak of nature, in the shape of two pigs, preserved in alcohol. One was without any head—a ghost of a Ku Klux, perhaps—and the other had a head like an elephant with a full formed proboscis. (It, no doubt, was the Grand Cyclops of the K. K. K., in another shape.)

We would advise the Dr. "Jr." to hide them, or else he may get the military after him for exposing "inflammatory and incendiary" things, calculated to arouse the fears of the "cullered." Behave yourself, Dr.—Goldsboro *Rough Notes*.

FIRE.—On Thursday evening about 7 o'clock, the warehouse in the rear of Poulson & Co.'s Drug store, caught fire and was totally consumed. By the prompt action of the citizens and the fire companies the fire was prevented from spreading to the surrounding buildings. The fire was accidental.—Charlotte *Bulletin*.

GOV. WORTH.—It is a little remarkable that the name of Gov. Worth has scarcely been mentioned in the late campaign in this State. We never voted for Gov. Worth, but it is due to him to say that he has discharged his duties so faithfully and fairly, that neither party could find good cause for complaint. The fact is Jonathan Worth is an honest man; and although he is an old-line Whig of the straitest sect, while we claim to be nothing but an old-line Democrat of the original panel, we cannot but admire his straightforwardness in acting as the Chief Executive of North Carolina.

We presume that Gov. Worth has but little faith in the ability of the new parties that have sprung up during and since the war, to settle national difficulties, and probably believes that things will never get right until the country acts upon and adopts the principles of the old Whig party, (for the Whig party *was a party of principle*;) while we believe that the rights of the States and the people will never be respected and maintained until the principles of the old Democratic party are engrafted on the policy of the Government—we mean the principles of that party in regard to States Rights, Tariff, Banking and Expenditures by the General Government. The war settled the question against the right of a State to secede and against slavery, but not against the general rights of separate States.

But it was not to talk about old parties that we commenced this article, (we may have something to say on that subject hereafter,) it was merely to pay what we consider a deserved compliment to Gov. Worth for the faithful manner in which he has discharged his duties as Governor in times of great trial and perplexity. His term of office may soon end, and therefore we do not consider it improper to allude to him at this time as an honest, pure-minded public officer. We have received no favors from Gov. Worth, and don't ask or expect any, but as a man who always differed with him in politics, we are disposed to give him ("or any other man") the credit he is entitled to.—Charlotte *Democrat*.

THE LATE RAINS.—The heavy rains of last week and the week previous, did considerable damage along the water courses, but not as much as at first feared. Lowlands generally were overflowed, but that did not, probably, affect wheat much, and the corn can be re-planted.

We learn that Tuckaseege Ford, on the Catawba River, was so much injured by the freshet, that it was not considered safe to cross at that point last week.

Charlotte *Democrat*.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—The Congressional delegation from the State stands as follows, as far as known:

1st District—J. R. French, (Yankee rad.)
2nd " —David Heaton, " "
3rd " —O. H. Dockery, (native rad.)
4th " —J. T. Deweese, (Yankee rad.)
5th " —Israel G. Lash, (native rad.)
6th " —Hon. Nat. Boyden, (Conser.)

Mr. Lash is the only native Rad who can take the test oath.

PLANT CORN AND COTTON.—The season, so far, has been unpropitious for the coming crop. Many have not completed their corn planting. Planters, generally, are just beginning to seed the cotton crop. A moderate crop of cotton only, with a full crop of corn, will remunerate the planter more surely than a full cotton crop. Every one may rely upon good prices, if they will take care to put in corn and cotton—making the corn crop full.—Ral. *Sentinel*.

ANOTHER ROW.—We learn that one or two negroes sought a difficulty with some white men on Fyaetteville street, on yesterday, and that it became necessary to send for the military to put a stop to their insolence and threats. These things are growing daily—the fruits of Radical "equality." They will become worse, we fear, as its infamous and incendiary teachings are more and more developed.—Ral. *Sentinel*.

HORSE THIEF ARRESTED.—A questionable character, having in his possession a mare, suspected of being stolen, was arrested in this city on Sunday, by officer J. Sid Bryan. The animal is now in the possession of Mr. Bryan, who awaits proofs of ownership.

The man claims to reside in Leaksville, Rockingham county. He gives his name as Davis, but has an *alias*, and perhaps several of them. He is about six feet in height, with auburn hair and grey eyes, weighs about 185, and is, apparently, between the ages of 22 and 25.

The mare is black, about 14½ hands high, in good condition, and between 9 and 11 years old; has some saddle-marks on the right side and white marks on the left hind fetlock; is a fine-blooded animal.

CASWELL.—This is the banner county.—With a registered negro majority of nearly 700, Caswell has given a majority of 23 against the odious Constitution, and has elected the full Conservative ticket, as follows: Hon. Bedford Brown for the Senate; William Long and P. Hodnett, for the House of Representatives; Jesse C. Griffith, Sheriff, and Henry F. Brandon, Superior Court Clerk. Old "Carey" goes down to "de archives of gravity!" Caswell has indeed done nobly, and the colored people of that County, who have voted with their white friends, will find that their truest and best interests have been subserved.

Only six white men in the county voted the scallawag ticket. Three times three for Caswell!

MECKLENBURG.—Few, if any counties in the State have done more gloriously than the birth-place of American liberty. The white men of that county *worked*, as it behooved men to work, whose all is at stake. In Charlotte the merchants *closed their stores* in order that they and their employees might labor in the cause of good government. Long may these merchants flourish! Well done, every way, noble old Mecklenburg!

UNION LEAGUES.—The power and terror of those engines of corruption and mischief, the Union Leagues, may be inferred from one circumstance which has come to our knowledge. In a certain county in this State, an old man, who was well nigh beaten to death and robbed by some soldiers of a negro regiment, in 1865, with the connivance, if not by the order of its Colonel, *voted for that same Colonel for the Legislature of this State*, on the ground that he belonged to the League and *was afraid to do otherwise!* There are hundreds of just such poor, timid craven men in the State, and not a few just such impudent adventurers as this Yankee Colonel, who, after having acted in such a way, now impertinently thrust themselves forward for office and place.

From the Louisville Courier.

### Burial of General John H. Morgan.

In all the land of the captive there is no spot more sacred than the cemetry which the Virginians call Hollywood. It looks upon the James, which runs toward the sea to mingle its waters and its glories with those of the Potomac. On the banks of these two rivers there lived the noblest of their race. By their gargling waters there now sleep better men than those who live. In that hallowed ground heroes rest, who saw the splendor of the Wilderness, and who escaped the honorable misfortune of the Appomattox. The trees were assuming their new livery; the grass was growing, a few flowers were struggling to add their beauty to the holy scene, and, while spring was leaping from the lap of winter, all that remained of the most attractive tenant of Hollywood was taken from its noble society to be returned to the State that bore him. If Virginians regret to see such a superb monument removed from the Holy City, let them receive consolation from the reflection that there are still sleeping there, in silent graves, heroes sufficient to fill the history of twenty nations with examples which ere long may urge the captives to break the chains that bind them and strike once more for freedom.

As the solemn cortege moves to-day beneath the shadow of Clay's monument, and by the grave where Hanson sleeps, bearing the dead body of the knightliest horseman who ever drew sword to guard his own and his country's honor, braver than all men—more generous than brave—more merciful than generous—followed by men who had often before followed him where danger was—curious thoughts will arise in the mind of Kentuckians there.—Why is this man dead? Flattered by nature with every grace to adorn his person, with the power to charm alike manhood and beauty—no rank too high, no society too refined, no place in which he would not have been an ornament—why was this man killed? Were there Kentuckians who guided foreign regiments across the State to pillage Virginia, and to murder Hanson, Sidney Johnson, and Morgan? Perhaps it is well they are dead; but remember there was no price upon their sword. High rank did not allure their virtue, nor did bribes win their arms to enslave their State. Army commissions covering a foreign scheme to pillage their own people, were spurned as gentlemen spurn dishonor. Better that they had not lived to see the disgrace of the country they loved and served so well. By the aid of Kentuckians a false Virginian now domineers over once free Kentucky. The voice of eloquence is softened into a whine of complaint. Tones of defiance are hushed into a whisper of cowardice. Timid men sit in high places with too much selfishness to abdicate, and too little courage to execute. With Joab's friendship these timid men counsel those who obeyed Johnson, Breckinridge, Buckner, Hanson, and Morgan, to confess that they are ashamed of the flag they followed. Ashamed of what? The fact of defeat and humiliating conquest is admitted. But ashamed of what? Ashamed that we refused to act with dishonor? Refused to aid foreigners to conquer our own people? Ashamed because bribes could not allure nor danger intimidate? Never! never! never! Never, by the glories of Stonewall Jackson and of Lee; never, by the grand and picturesque death of Sidney Johnson; never, by the ashes of Hanson and of Morgan; never, by the untarnished sword of Breckinridge will we confess that we are ashamed of the flag we followed!

Let the cortege move on with its dust.—The body was killed in war, but I defy the conqueror to suppress the name that rises from the grave. Tradition will tell it, history will perpeuate it, and song in sweetest music will pour forth its glory from the lips of children, and in the feeble utterances of age. The knightly horseman will be the first picture which the father will paint for his boy, and the strongest example to urge manhood to honorable action.

Farewell, friend of youth, companion in life, brave, generous, merciful comrade, farewell. Upon the turf that covers you fair hands will strew *immortelles*. Beautiful word, for it accords so well with Morgan's name. I will go often to your grave, and I may feel your spirit there, and many more will go with me. Farewell. Let the cortege move on. The tears that flow down the cheek from eyes not used to weeping come from men who never wept in battle. Let the brave soldiers weep over their dead chieftain.

HOWARD.

### Remarkable Discovery in Tennessee.

The Chattanooga Union says that Mr. William Staples, while digging recently in a salt lick on his farm, a few miles northeast of Kingston, Tenn., struck a solid limestone rock about seven feet below the surface. He found in it a well about eight inches in diameter, filled with very salt water. After the discovery of the well, Mr. Staples prosecuted his investigations, and found to his surprise a line of salt kettles. The kettles were of stoneware, made of the same material as that used by the Indians for their houseware, such as plates, dishes, etc. The kettles were broken but the curvature indicated that they were about three feet in diameter, and were about forty in number. A most striking fact connected with this discovery is, that the kettles were found at a depth of seven feet below the surface of the ground. Growing above them were trees—poplar and oak—which were evidently two centuries old.

### Desperate Escape of Prisoners—Partial Recapture.

ALBANY, April 23.—Twelve convicts escaped from Clinton prison yesterday.—They were at work in the iron mine, 600 feet under ground. They disarmed the keeper and gagged him, and then started for the mouth of the mine. There they encountered a guard, but with the gun in their possession, they disposed of him, and jumping over the stockade, fled for the woods. The prison was closed as soon as the alarm was given, and all hands started in pursuit of the fugitives.

Seven were captured yesterday and two more this P. M. Among those still at large is George E. Gordon, convicted in this city for the murder of Owen Thompson, the drover, and sentenced to prison for life.—It is confidently expected that all will be captured, as the ground was covered with snow, so that the fugitives can be easily tracked.

There are fifty Methodist churches in Philadelphia, with a membership of 16,000, and worth a million dollars.

THE PLANTING SEASON.—The farmers in this section are now either engaged in planting or preparing the earth for the reception of grain. Much attention is justly directed to the corn crop. Bread being the staff of life, the planting of this grain is a most necessary requirement, and it is wisdom on the part of our farmers to direct their efforts principally towards its cultivation. This immediate section has never been extensively known as a cotton growing region, although our market is adjacent to many wealthy cotton districts, and in this staple no inconsiderable business is done. Peanuts have been extensively cultivated, and on the whole are a most lucrative product.

But our planters cannot fail to appreciate the necessity of planting corn more largely than they have done any year since the war. The advantages this crop gives us are apparent. Cotton has proved almost a dead failure, and disappointed in their calculations by the unreliability of labor under the present system, and burdened by an unjust and onerous tax, the planters of the South are well-nigh and very properly and reasonably discouraged with its cultivation. Then why should it be attempted again on a large scale? If the tax is reduced or removed, have we any guarantee that Congress will extend protection, and refrain from further increasing the revenues of the General Government by the tax which this staple has heretofore been made to bear? We are afraid if it is cultivated largely the bait will be too enticing, and the opportunity to further oppress and weaken the South too tempting for it to forbear another visitation for our so-called sins.

Let us unite in our efforts, and strain every energy towards the cultivation of other products, making corn chief among the chiefest, so that we may keep away want and reach that state of independence so necessary to us in the present condition of affairs.

## LATEST NEWS
# BY TELEGRAPH.

**From Washington.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29—Noon.

In the House a resolution was offered to print five hundred copies of the Constitutions of the Southern States.

*Impeachment Continued*—Mr. Sumner's resolution to censure Mr. Nelson for certain language, is likely to provoke a duel. Mr. Nelson produced letters dated 9th March, with Butler's and Logan's signatures regarding Alta Vela. Mr. Butler desired to see the letters. Mr. Nelson desired some pledge that they would be returned. Chief Justice Chase made some objection, when Mr. Nelson said he would prefer depositing them with the Secretary of the Senate, who could show them to Mr. Butler. Here the matter stopped. Mr. Evarts proceeded.

CABLE SUMMARY.

Theodorus shot himself with a pistol as the English approached his last refuge.

Barrett, who was convicted of murder, and other Clarkenwell explosionists, have been discharged.

**From Washington—Proceedings of the Impeachment Court, etc.**

WASHINGTON, April 29—P. M.

In the impeachment Court to-day, Mr. Nelson's triumph over Ben. Butler was complete.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, moved that Mr. Nelson be allowed to explain.

Mr. Nelson, as part of his explanation, was reading a letter.

Mr. Butler objected.

Mr. Gerret Davis, of Kentucky, said the manager had no business to object.

Senator Sherman, of Ohio, then objected to the reading of the letter.

Senator Hendricks moved that Mr. Nelson be allowed to read so much of the letter as would show the date and signature, which was put and carried.

Mr. Nelson, holding the letter, faced towards the Senate and said: "Senators will see that the letter is dated March 9th, and here attached to it they will see the autographs of B. F. Butler and John A. Logan."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The leadership which Mr. Sumner has assumed regarding new rules, is evidently distasteful to several Senators.

General Canby telegraphs General Grant that the majority for the Constitution in North Carolina, so far as heard from, is 13,000, with thirty-six counties unreported.

It transpired in the Court of Claims to-day that many depositions in cotton cases were not properly read to witnesses, but extended here by the Commissioner from phonographic notes.

The court has ordered new depositions, causing unlimited delay and disappointment in many cases.

The Reconstruction Committee met to-day and considered the South Carolina and Arkansas Constitutions, but came to no definite conclusion on the subject.

It is stated that the Committee will meet again on Saturday.

General Meade telegraphs General Grant that Georgia ratifies the new Constitution and elects Bullock Governor, but that the Legislature is Democratic.

Mr. Stanbery will deliver his speech in defence of the President before the impeachment court in person.

Mr. Evarts' speech occupied the whole of to-day. He will conclude its delivery on to-morrow.

Acquittal stock is up. Bets are offered even to-day.

**Georgia Election.**

AUGUSTA, GA., April 29—P. M.

Eighty-four counties give in the Senate thirteen Democrats and eleven Radicals. In the House sixty-nine Democrats and forty-six Radicals.—Two negroes have been elected to the Senate and twelve to the House. It will take the official count to decide the choice.

**From New Orleans.**

NEW ORLEANS, April 29—P. M.

The Special Agent, Sloanaker, yesterday, seized and libelled three large breweries in Houston, Texas, valued at one hundred thousand dollars, for violations of the Internal Revenue. He also recovered a large portion of the tobacco and spirits stolen from the bonded warehouse at Galveston.

NEW YORK, April 29—6 P. M.

Gold, 139¼. Sterling Ex., 109⅝@110. Old bonds, 112¼.

Cotton very dull and a shade lower. Sales 600 bales. Flour—State, $9@$11 25; Southern, $10@$10 20. Wheat active at 2@4 cents decline. Corn heavy—Yellow Southern, $1 20. Mess Pork, $29½. Lard, 18½@18¾ cents. Groceries steady. Spirits Turpentine, 79@80 cents asked; parcels to arrive, lower. Rosin, $3 40@$7. Wooll quiet—Texas, 28@31 cents. Freights firm.

BALTIMORE, April 29—6 P. M.

Cotton very quiet at 32 cents. Flour firm but quiet. Wheat firm. Corn heavy—white, $1 07@$1 09 cents; yellow, $1 20@$1 21. Oats dull at 85@90 cents. Rye firm at $2 25. Pork firm at $29 50. Bacon quiet but firm. Lard firm at 19½@20 cents.

**FOREIGN MARKETS—By Cable.**

LONDON, April 29—Evening.

Consols 93¾@94. Bonds 70¼.

LIVERPOOL, April 29—Evening.

Cotton—Market closed quiet; Uplands 12½d., Orleans 13d. Sales to-day 10,000 bales. Corn 37s. 9d. Bacon 50s. 6d.

A Frenchman recently bequeathed his property under the singular condition that the heirs would expend $7,500 in erecting a bronze figure of Death upon his tomb.

A conscience-stricken thief recently left a roll of cloth, stolen at a fire, at its owner's door, labelled thus: "Rum took this off, but Sober brought it back."

A correspondent of the New York Sun denies that there are any female gambling houses in New York. How does he know?

## Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BEESWAX, ℔ lb | 33 | @ | 35 |
| BEEF CATTLE, ℔ 100 lbs. | 10 00 | @ | 12 00 |
| BRICKS, ℔ M. | 10 00 | @ | 15 00 |
| BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each. | | | |
| 2nd hand | 2 40 | @ | 3 00 |
| New | 3 00 | @ | 3 75 |
| CANDLES, ℔ lb., | | | |
| Tallow | 18 | @ | 20 |
| Adamantine | 22 | @ | 28 |
| Sperm | 50 | @ | 55 |
| COFFEE, ℔ lb., | | | |
| Java | 38 | @ | 40 |
| Laguayra | 28 | @ | 30 |
| Rio | 21 | @ | 25 |
| St. Domingo | 28 | @ | 30 |
| COTTON, ℔ lb., | | | |
| Ord. to Mid'g | 27½ | @ | 30 |
| Strict Mid'g. | | @ | 30 |
| COTTON BAGGING, | | | |
| Gunny, ℔ yd | 22 | @ | 24 |
| Dundee | 36 | @ | 28 |
| Rope, ℔ lb | 8 | @ | 14 |
| CORN MEAL, ℔ bushel | 1 45 | @ | 1 50 |
| DOMESTICS, | | | |
| Sheeting, ℔ yard | 15 | @ | 18 |
| Yarn, ℔ 5 lb | 0 00 | @ | 1 90 |
| FEATHERS, ℔ lb. | 65 | @ | 75 |
| FISH, ℔ bbl., | | | |
| Mackerel, | | | |
| No. 1 | 20 00 | @ | 21 00 |
| No. 2 | 16 00 | @ | 18 00 |
| No. 3 | 15 00 | @ | 16 00 |
| Mullets | 8 00 | @ | 9 00 |
| Herring, | | | |
| East | 0 00 | @ | 0 00 |
| N.C.roe, | 00 00 | @ | 0 00 |
| do cut, | 0 00 | @ | 0 00 |
| do gross, | 0 00 | @ | 0 00 |
| Dry Cod, ℔ lb | 9 | @ | 10 |
| FLOUR, ℔ bbl., Northern | | | |
| Family | 12 50 | @ | 17 00 |
| Superfine | 10 00 | @ | 11 00 |
| Fine | 9 00 | @ | 9 50 |
| NORTH CAROLINA, | | | |
| Family | 13 50 | @ | 14 00 |
| Superfine | 12 50 | @ | 13 00 |
| GLUE, ℔ lb. | 20 | @ | 25 |
| GUNNY BAGS | 30 | @ | 32 |
| GUANO, Peruvian, Per ton. | 00 00 | @ | 90 00 |
| GRAIN, ℔ bushel, | | | |
| Corn | 1 25 | @ | 1 35 |
| Oats | 95 | @ | 1 00 |
| Peas, Cow | 1 75 | @ | 2 00 |
| Rice, rough | 2 50 | @ | 2 75 |
| Carolina | 10½ | @ | 11½ |
| HIDES, ℔ lb., | | | |
| Green | 9 | @ | 9½ |
| Dry | 12½ | @ | 15 |
| HAY, ℔ 100 lbs., | | | |
| Eastern | 1 30 | @ | 1 35 |
| Northern | 0 80 | @ | 1 00 |
| IRON, ℔ lb., | | | |
| English, ass'd | 8 | @ | 10 |
| American, ref. | 0 | @ | 10 |
| American, sheer | 9 | @ | 10 |
| Swede | 10 | @ | 12 |
| Hoop, ℔ ton. | 140 00 | @ | 145 00 |
| LIQUORS, ℔ gal., (dom.) | | | |
| Whiskey, | 1 40 | @ | 2 25 |
| Bourbon | 2 00 | @ | 4 00 |
| N. E. Rum | 3 00 | @ | 4 00 |
| Gin | 4 00 | @ | 7 00 |
| Brandy | 4 00 | @ | 9 00 |
| LUMBER, (River, Flr Bds | 15 00 | @ | 17 00 |
| Wide do | 10 00 | @ | 12 00 |
| Scantling | 8 00 | @ | 10 00 |
| LIME, ℔ bbl. | 0 00 | @ | 0 00 |
| From store | 0 00 | @ | 1 00 |
| MOLASSES, ℔ gallon, | | | |
| Cuba, hhds | 45 | @ | 47½ |
| do bbls. | 00 | @ | 50 |
| Sugar house | 42½ | @ | 45 |
| do bbls. | 60 | @ | 47½ |
| Syrup, bbls. | 60 | @ | 1 00 |
| NAVAL STORES, | | | |
| Turpentine ℔ 280 lbs. | | | |
| New Virgin | 0 00 | @ | 5 25 |
| Yellow dip | 0 00 | @ | 4 25 |
| Hard | 0 00 | @ | 2 35 |
| Tar, ℔ bbl. | 0 00 | @ | 2 65 |
| Tar, in ordi | 0 00 | @ | 2 75 |
| Pitch, City | 2 75 | @ | 3 25 |
| Rosin, pale | 5 00 | @ | 8 50 |
| do No. 1 | 3 00 | @ | 4 50 |
| do No. 2 | 2 55 | @ | 2 60 |
| do No. 3 | 0 00 | @ | 2 50 |
| Spirits Turpentine, ℔ gal | 65 | @ | 67½ |
| NAILS, ℔ lb., | | | |
| Cut | 6 00 | @ | 7 00 |
| OILS, ℔ gallon, | | | |
| Sperm | 0 00 | @ | 3 00 |
| Linseed | 1 40 | @ | 1 50 |
| Machinery | 1 75 | @ | 2 00 |
| Kerosene | 45 | @ | 50 |
| PEA NUTS, | 2 50 | @ | 2 65 |
| POTATOES, | | | |
| Sweet, bush | 0 00 | @ | 1 50 |
| Irish, ℔ bbl | 4 50 | @ | 5 50 |
| PROVISIONS, ℔ lb., | | | |
| | N. C. | | Bacon. |
| Hams | 20 | @ | 22½ |
| Middlings | 18 | @ | 19 |
| Shoulders | 16 | @ | 16½ |
| Lard, N. C. | 19 | @ | 20 |
| do North'rn | 16 | @ | 20 |
| Butter, N. C. | 30 | @ | 35 |
| do North'rn | 50 | @ | 60 |
| Cheese | 15 | @ | 18 |
| PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl. | | | |
| City Mess | 29 00 | @ | 30 00 |
| Thin " | 28 00 | @ | 29 00 |
| Prime | 27 00 | @ | 28 00 |
| Rump | 00 00 | @ | 00 00 |
| SALT, | | | |
| Alum, bush | 0 50 | @ | 60 |
| Liverpool, sack, ground, | | | |
| cargo | 0 00 | @ | 0 00 |
| from store | 2 20 | @ | 2 25 |
| American | 2 10 | @ | 2 20 |
| SUGAR, ℔ lb., | | | |
| Cuba | 15 | @ | 16 |
| Porto Rico | 13 | @ | 15 |
| C | 15½ | @ | 16½ |
| B | 16½ | @ | 17 |
| A | 00 | @ | 17½ |
| Crushed | 00 | @ | 18½ |
| SOAP, ℔ lb. | | | |
| Northern, | 7 | @ | 11 |
| Wilmington, Ext. Family | 10½ | @ | 11 |
| Family | 10 | @ | 10 |
| Chemical, | 9½ | @ | 10 |
| Pale | 7½ | @ | 8 |
| SHINGLES, ℔ M., | | | |
| Contract | 4 00 | @ | 4 50 |
| Common | 3 00 | @ | 3 50 |
| STAVES, ℔ M., | | | |
| W. O. bbl | 00 00 | @ | 00 00 |
| R. O. hhd | 00 00 | @ | 00 00 |
| TIMBER, ℔ M., | | | |
| Shipping | 10 50 | @ | 12 50 |
| Mill, prime | 8 50 | @ | 9 00 |
| Mill Fair | 7 50 | @ | 8 00 |
| Mill, inferior to ord | 5 00 | @ | 6 00 |
| TALLOW, lb | 10 | @ | 11 |

## REVIEW
OF THE
## WILMINGTON MARKETS
FOR THE
**WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, April 30, 1868.**

TURPENTINE—Since the close of our last review there has been a steady demand for this article, and the quantity arriving has been barely sufficient for distillers' purposes. Prices advanced a shade on all qualities during the earlier part of the week, but on Wednesday there was a decline on virgin, and the market closes quite firm at $5 25 for virgin, $4 25 for yellow dip, and $2 35 for hard, ℔ 280 lbs. The receipts and sales for the week are 1,634 bbls., as follows:

| | Bbls. | Virgin. | Yellow dip. | Hard |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Friday | 95 | $5 25 | $4 05 | $2 25 |
| Saturday | 284 | 5 25 | 4 25 | 2 35 |
| Monday | 100 | 5 50 | 4 30 | 2 35 |
| Tuesday | 331 | 5 50 | 4 30 | 2 35 |
| Wednesday | 704 | 5 25 | 4 25 | 2 35 |
| Thursday | 60 | 5 25 | 4 25 | 2 35 |

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—At the time of closing our review on Thursday last the market for this article ruled quite active, and 65@66 cents was readily obtained. On Friday, however, the market ruled rather quiet under less favorable advices from abroad, and only small sales were effected during that day and Saturday at 65 cents. On Monday it opened at 65 cents, but during the day the price declined one cent, closing at 64 cts. In the early part of Tuesday there was a further decline of one cent, with sales at 63 cents, but later there was more enquiry from speculators, caused by favorable news from abroad, and the market ruled quite active, closing with sales at 66 cents, being an advance of fully 3 cents. On Wednesday the market continued to rule firm, and closed at 67½ cents. This (Thursday) morning, the market appears to be less firm and one small lot sold at 65 cents; this figure, however, may be considered as below the market, and factors are stiff in holding at higher price. The quantity arriving is meagre, and there is very little stock remaining in first hands. The week's transactions are 890 bbls., as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Friday | 22 bbls. at | 65 | cents ℔ gallon. |
| Saturday | 24 " " | 65 | " " " |
| Monday | 200 " " | 64@65 | " " " |
| Tuesday | 213 " " | 63 | " " " |
| do. | 90 " " | 64 | " " " |
| do. | 65 " " | 65 | " " " |
| do. | 152 " " | 65½@63 | " " " |
| Wednesday | 114 " " | 67½ | " " " |
| Thursday | 10 " " | 65 | " " " |

ROSIN.—For this article the market ruled quite active during the early part of the week, and prices up to Wednesday had improved a shade on the lower grades; on that day, however, there was some dullness in the market, and at the close prices were a shade lower than previously quoted. For the finer qualities there has been a brisk enquiry, and prices are fully 50 cents higher than given in our last. The stock of all gr

# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1868.


### The Election.

When these lines shall be read the election for the ratification or rejection of the infamous Constitution will be over. The result is unknown, but we have an abiding faith in the integrity, manliness, virtue and pride of the white people of the State, and feel confident that this infernal amalgamation of Yankee malice and impudence, and negro ignorance and prejudice, has met the unqualified condemnation of the patriotic people of North Carolina. We cannot and will not believe, until convinced by actual figures to the contrary, that the white majority has been overcome, and that the old State has been prostrated under the feet of negroes and Yankee adventurers, by the base apostacy of her own sons. North Carolinians have always been a law-loving and law-abiding people, and to-day desire, as only men who are tired of strife and contention and devoted to a stable and free government, a reconstruction of the Union and a reconciliation between the sections. They have used every honorable means to fill up the yawning gulf of prejudice and hate, which divides the North from the South—to heal the bleeding wounds of the war—to mingle their sorrows with those of the Northern people over the laurel-crowned graves of "the Blue and the Gray."

Every demand, just and unjust, has been readily granted; every obligation, necessary and unnecessary, has been entered into and faithfully kept; every order, legal and illegal, has been obeyed. Oppression and tyranny have been quietly and patiently submitted to. Opposition, discontent, disobedience to harsh acts of Congress and petty malice of brainless and vicious officials, have no where prevented or disturbed the uninterrupted authority of the officers of the United States in North Carolina. Pleading for just and honorable terms of reconstruction—scornfully refusing all propositions of dishonor when submitted to the proud and noble-hearted white citizens of the State, our people have as yet nothing to be ashamed of in the disgraceful record of reconstruction, which faithful history will hand down to posterity.

We cannot believe that a people so brave, so generous, so high-minded, with such a lineage and history, can have belied their whole lives and been false to their State, to the memory of the past, and to the hopes of the future, as to have voluntarily surrendered all in the election which ended yesterday. We can appreciate the influence which such apostate sons of North Carolina as Rodman, and Dick, and Settle, and Caldwell, will have in their immediate localities, but the great heart of the people beats in unison with the true interests and welfare of the State, and is too brave and noble to be won by the blandishments of power or purchased by the hopes of reward. Honest, industrious and contented colored men will teach these men a lesson of filial duty and will prevent, by their faithfulness and integrity, the disgrace and ruin of the grand old mother, plotted by these degenerate sons.

Yes, we believe that the infamous Constitution has been voted down, and North Carolina saved from the disgrace intended for her. May our hopes be fully realized, and North Carolina yet take its true position in the galaxy of States upon terms of honorable equality.—*Daily Journal 24th.*

### Northern Disloyalty.

What a disloyal set are the American people. From every quarter comes Democratic and Conservative gains. Everywhere goes up the fact that the negro shall not vote. Congressional usurpation may fasten it upon the South for a season, but the recent demands of Ohio, Minnesota, Kansas and Michigan, will yet be heeded and obeyed. They have most emphatically declared that the negroes of the United States SHALL NOT VOTE. It is the merest folly to say that such marked manifestations of their disapproval of the right of the negro to vote could have been called into existence by the claims of the handful of educated, thrifty and well-to-do negroes who inhabit those States. No, these declarations go farther. They say that White Suffrage shall be the ruling principle of our government. Ohio, which declares that the negroes within her borders shall not vote, also declares that North Carolina negroes shall not elect men to Congress to legislate for that State. Michigan, radical Michigan, undisturbed by her twelve or fifteen hundred negroes, demands that the blacks of the South shall not hold a balance of power in the Presidential election.

Surely, if Congress be the judge, these people are growing terribly disloyal, and we should not be surprised, should Ben Wade get to be President *pro tempore*, if these States were forced to accept it at the point of the bayonet. If Congress wants to reconstruct these refractory States and give them loyal Constitutions, we can send them Constitution-makers who have proved their fidelity to the behests of Congress, and their ability to deplete the State Treasury. We can spare them with advantage—social, moral and political. Let us hope their services will be needed elsewhere.

### Chicago.

Even Radical Chicago "grows circumspect." The telegraph brings us the intelligence that this great city has gone nearly a thousand Democratic. This is a change of quite three thousand votes. Soon Radicalism will have no abiding place, save a temporary shelter under the bayonets which Congressional tyranny has placed over the South. God grant that the day will soon come when the noble white men of the North will demand the withdrawal of these costly agents of Radicalism, and this country will again in reality become a government of the people.

Chicago has demanded it, and the State of Illinois will go security for its great commercial centre. The revolution is indeed advancing and will soon enlist the whole country under the white man's banner.

### The Election.

The returns come in slowly, and we are unable as yet to base any definite opinion as to the result. Before we go to press we hope the telegraph will bring us further advices. The Western counties which contain the large white majorities, and which must decide the contest, are beyond the reach of telegraphs, and most of them beyond the lines of railroad. It will therefore require a day or two before we hear from the counties lying West of Burke. We have great confidence in the people of our mountain counties, and cannot believe that they have voted to place their Eastern friends and brothers under the political control of negroes and disreputable whites.

So far as the returns have come to hand we have nothing to fear and much to hope for. The Convention was called by a majority of 60,044. Consequently it would require an average gain of 675 to the county to overcome it. In the twenty counties heard from, this Friday afternoon, there has been a gain of 20,000 votes, being a thousand to each county. A similar result in the other counties would give the State to the Conservatives by 29,000. We can hardly hope to keep up this average, as many of the counties are small. In the twenty counties heard from, which were carried for Convention last fall by 15,766, go now against the Constitution by 4,594.

While waiting patiently for the result we have much to encourage us. We have never seen so much feeling and interest in any community as was exhibited by our people during yesterday. No people ever had more at stake, for if this infamous Constitution is fastened upon us, and we are not relieved by the Conservatives and Democrats of the North, there is indeed a dark future for us.

### The Election in Brunswick.

We learn that when the votes were counted at Smithville there were eight Radical tickets found in the box doubled, or rather two tickets folded together, making sixteen—of course they should be thrown out.

We are reliably informed that the Registrars for Town Creek precinct, during the recent registration advertised to open the books on the 7th instant. This was done, but to his shame, be it said, one Morrill, candidate for the House of Commons and Chairman of the Board, opened the books at his own house on the 4th, there being no other Registrar present, and there registered about 70 names; and after the books were closed at Town Creek on the 12th he registered others at his residence in the presence of another member of the Board.

These facts come to us from reliable parties, and there is no reason to doubt their truth.

### Impeachment.

Within a week or ten days we shall have a decision on the impeachment case now pending in the United States Senate. The counsel for the President and the Managers on the part of the House of Representatives are summing up, and will complete their speeches this week or during the early days of the next. If we could bring ourselves to believe that the Senate could render a judgment in strict accordance with the evidence and the facts, there would be nothing to fear, and the country would be undisturbed by the trial. But we have seen so many bitter partizan exhibitions by the Senate before and during this trial that we have little to hope for from their deliberate judgments and much to fear from their vindictive partizanship. Already the very strongest evidence for the defence has been ruled out, while the widest latitude in this respect has been extended to the Managers.

Then, too, when we read of the terrible pressure which is brought to bear upon Senators individually gives little to hope that the President will have an impartial hearing. The press also lends its aid to give courage to doubtful and hesitating Senators. The keen lash of party is held over them, and threats of political anathemas are sounded into their ears. The whole case has been made to assume a party complexion, and Senators who put aside the partizan, while acting as the judge, are to be treated as political renegades. Says the St. Louis *Democrat*, the leading organ of Radicalism in Missouri:

> Of the result, we have been disposed to judge rather from the nature of the case than from the rumors so continually set afloat by excited people at Washington. In that city men are apt to be over credulous and over suspicious. It is true the votes of some Republican Senators have seemed to favor delay to a degree almost inexplicable. But when the main question comes—when they are called upon to say whether Andrew Johnson, upon the charges preferred, ought or ought not to be removed from office, *we are not prepared to believe that any Republican will deliberately commit political suicide by voting against his removal.* That law has been violated, defiantly and wilfully, no Republican will dare to deny before his constituents. That Andrew Johnson is both a disgrace and a peril to the country the people fully realize. That he richly deserves removal every Senator of either party must feel. *The Republican who votes with the Democrats to defend and acquit such a President can expect very little sympathy from his Republican constituents, and if he looks to the Democrats for support, the fate of Doolittle and Dixon ought to be enough to warn him.* In short, the case is so plain, and the feeling of the people in regard to it so strong, that we do not believe that Republican Senators can be cajoled, bought, or frightened into a vote of acquittal. Upon some of the charges, indeed, there may be a doubt. But upon the main question the Senate cannot acquit without declaring that a law for which more than two-thirds of the Senators have voted is unconstitutional, and that any President has the right to defy and violate any law, upon pretence that he wishes to test it in the courts.

In this view of the case, Senators who regard their fealty to party as superior to their obligations to support the Constitution, and alas, there are too many who act so at least, *must* vote to find President JOHNSON guilty of "high crimes and misdemeanors." He has grievously sinned against the leaders of the party that elected him—he has upheld the Constitution when it became necessary for them to work "outside" of that sacred instrument—he has obeyed the laws when party interests demanded that they should be ignored—and it seems that he must pay the penalty for these crimes against party organization and partizan success.

While these political questions are being settled the country looks on with fear and trembling, and every civilized nation is amazed at our degeneracy, calmly predicting the end of American liberty and a bloody finale to republican government. The North, appalled by the danger of the situation, is vainly calling upon their Senators to stop—at the ballot-box an aroused people demand that this strife should cease, but to no purpose. "Revolutions never go backwards," and it looks as if the present one must progress until checked by the strong arm of power. In the meantime every interest must suffer—social order must be disturbed—government securities must drag, and the advancement and happiness of the whole country must be retarded in order that disreputable politicians may stay the falling fortunes of a rotten and corrupt party by the conviction and removal of the Chief Executive officer of the Government.

### Brunswick.

This glorious little county has done her full duty. With a small registered majority of blacks it has given about twenty Conservative majority. The result is highly complimentary to her citizens and reflects the greatest credit upon Col. TAYLOR and Maj. ALLEN, and the other candidates of the party in that county.

### Political Baseness and Insult.

It has been a cheap and cowardly libel upon the character of the Southern people to say that "Union men" were not safe in the South from assault, and even from assassination. We have submitted to these base slanders supposing they would cease as the South gradually passed under the dominion of the miserable incendiaries and miscreants who have, regardless of the pretended dangers, swarmed all over our country, attracted by the commotion and disturbance in our political and civil affairs, hoping by this means to reap the reward of their own corruption and crime. But these reasonable and just expectations have not been realized. In the midst of the Southern elections, when the people of Alabama are being forced to live under a Constitution which they have rejected, and under the administration of Northern adventurers whom they have defeated; when Arkansas is being placed under laws and men adopted and selected by fraud; when South Carolina is under the entire dominion of her manumitted slaves, this parrot cry of "persecution of Union men" is renewed.

A recent number of the Cincinnati *Gazette* has the effrontery to say that "the life of no man is safe in the South who is faithful to the Government of the United States." What calumny! What falsehood! To the people of New Hanover, what biting sarcasm. A Provost Court, presided over by a man whose only qualification seems to be his "intense loyalty" and want of sympathy with our people to try minor offences, and Military Commissions and Courts Martial to try the higher offences, and military bastiles to confine their victims, "faithfulness to the Government," *i. e.* to the Radical Congress, seems to be the most impenetrable armor one can wear in this locality.

No man is safe, indeed, in this country who is faithful to the government, when such fellows as Schenck and Wilson are placed in responsible and lucrative positions by the votes of ignorant negroes and a few white men who pretend not to be ashamed, much less afraid, of their conduct; not safe, indeed, when the "faithful" have the brazen effrontery to attempt to elect Ashley to a most important and responsible position in the State. Men who perpetrate such social and political outrages must feel the utmost confidence in the forbearance of Southern people, or are as "bold as the Nemean lion."

But what better refutation of these absurd stories of danger in the Southern States to the "trooly loil," than the facts now witnessed, that in some of them the control of their governments have passed under the direction of a few strangers from the North, and in all of them they are aspiring to accomplish the same ends with favorable prospects of success. In the South, men have been elected to high official positions in the State government and to the House of Representatives of the United States, who, if required, could hardly procure letters of recommendation from their recent employers at the North, should they desire to renew here their former menial positions and occupations. It is high time to cease those slanders when the South has become a paradise for adventurers, bankrupt in fortune and character, whose only stock in trade is "unmistakable loyalty" to the Radical party, and who respect or regard with favor no Southern man, unless he degrades himself by a desertion of his friends and kindred, and assists in betraying his State into the hands of its enemies.

How long before the South becomes unsafe for those who

> "————— are native here
> And to the manner born,"

and those who are identified by long association and interest, the future can only tell. Surely, a proud and sensitive people have never in the history of the world had more to submit to, and done so with more endurance and forbearance, than have the people of the Southern States. They fought like bravest men, and endured suffering and defeat with a heroism worthy of the fame of their ancestors—worthy of the admiration of all true men. They have atoned for every error of which a generous conqueror could have believed them guilty, without placing them under the political vassalage of negroes and yankee masters. God grant that our sufferings will so appeal to their nobleness, that they will come to our relief and save us from impending destruction.

### The Cotton Manufacturers of the United States.

A Convention of the cotton manufacturers of the United States will be held at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, on the 29th instant, to consult on the general interests of all engaged in the business. The call is made by six of the leading cotton factors of Massachusetts. In the published circular the object of the meeting is thus briefly set forth: To observe legislation with constant care, and with all proper influence to guard against enactments hurtful or erroneous, and promote those which shall be right and beneficial; to collate, digest and disseminate among the members all the attainable information and statistics that shall be accurate and trustworthy; to promote cotton cultivation in our country, and a recognition of the identity of interests between the cotton grower and manufacturers; and, generally, to accomplish by associated efforts whatever may be found right and expedient for the common good and within the sphere of the association.

### The Election.

From our reports and from private telegrams we fear that the Constitution has been ratified by the people. We make the acknowledgment with a sad heart, for if it be really so, we believe, unless relieved by the votes of the Northern people, there is a dark future for North Carolina.

We are satisfied the result is owing mostly to frauds in registrations and at the polls. Still more white men have been found to vote for their own dishonor than we were prepared to believe would do so. The Western people do not appreciate the evils of negro suffrage like we do, and their fears have been aroused by threats of confiscation and war. The white people of the East have done nobly. With few exceptions they have voted their full registered strength, and they have nothing to blame themselves for if the humiliation of North Carolina flows from the issue.—When the result is definitely known we shall have more to say. In the meantime, let us hope that the people of the extreme Western counties have saved the election and rejected the infamous Constitution.

### Election Returns.

RICHMOND:

Williamson's—Con. 143; Rad. 83.
Lauiel Hill—Con. 289; Rad 350.
Rockingham—467 votes cast. In this county it is calculated that there will be a gain of 800 for the Conservatives over the election for Convention.

ROBESON.

Lumberton—Con. 247; Rad. 351.
Harrelsville—Con. 97; Rad. 6.
Red Banks—Con. 109; Rad. 290.
Alfordsville—Conservative majority 33.
Sterling's Mills—Radical majority 25.—In this county there will be a Conservative gain of about 300 over the Convention election. All species of fraud was practiced by the Radicals.

BLADEN:

Bladenboro'—Con. 87; Rad. 203.
Hollow—Con. 83; Rad. 203.
Brown Marsh—Con. 102; Rad. 76.
Crowell's Mill—Con. 96; Rad 93.

BRUNSWICK:

North West—Con. 196; Rad. 355. [This is a gain of 40 for the Conservatives on the registration. There was only *one* white-black man in this precinct—S. D. Garns, a native of Richmond county. There were on the other hand three negro Conservatives—Americus Sellars, Alfred Hayes and John Thomas Wiggins.]
Town Creek—Con. 146; Rad. 217.
Lockwood's Folly—Con. 132; Rad. 38.
Waccamaw—Con. 59; Rad. 5.
Smithville—Con. 159; Rad. 150
Shallotte (2 days)—Conservative majority 75. In this county it is reported that there is a small Conservative majority.

DUPLIN.

Conservative majority reported at 487.

COLUMBUS:

Conservative majority 373.

CABARRUS:

Conservative majority 300.
Hon. Nathaniel Boyden, Conservative, is elected to Congress from the sixth district.

SAMPSON.

Conservative majority estimated at 600.

ANSON:

Lilesville (at the close of second day)—Con. 114; Rad. 131. At this time the Conservatives were 50 votes ahead at Cedar Hill.

ONSLOW:

Stump Sound—Con. 96; Rad. 6.
Wolf Pit—Con. 74; Rad. 4.

CUMBERLAND.

News by the boat which left Fayetteville yesterday morning, reports this county to have gone 400 majority for the Radicals—and three precincts to hear from. We give this as reported, but at the same time we are unprepared to consider it correct.

NEW HANOVER:

Wilmington—Con. 1,172; Rad. 2,033.
Federal Point—Con. 24; Rad. 56.
Masonboro'—Con. 49; Rad. 25.
Middle Sound—Con. 237; Rad. 480.
Rocky Point—Con. 159; Rad. 223.
Long Creek—Con. 134; Rad. 182.
Lower Black River—Con. 77; Rad. 137.
Caintuck—Con. 64; Rad. 77.
South Washington—Con. 125; Rad. 141.

WILSON.

Conservative majority estimated at 250.

STANLEY.

Conservative majority approximated at 250.

RANDOLPH.

This county is said to be doubtful. No figures received.

CALDWELL.

Conservative majority reported at 298.

NEW HANOVER, (official.)

| *Precincts.* | *Con.* | *Rad.* |
|---|---|---|
| Wilmington | 1,172 | 2,033 |
| Federal Point | 24 | 56 |
| Masonboro' | 49 | 25 |
| Middle Sound | 237 | 480 |
| Rocky Point | 159 | 223 |
| Long Creek | 134 | 182 |
| Lower Black River | 77 | 137 |
| Caintuck | 64 | 77 |
| South Washington | 125 | 141 |
| Piney Woods | 82 | 61 |
| Upper Black River | 115 | 150 |
| Total | 2,238 | 3,565 |

### Death of Bishop Hawks, of Missouri.

The Missouri *Republican* announces the death on the 19th instant, of the Right Rev. CICERO S. HAWKS, D. D. L. L. D., aged fifty-six. For more than twenty years he filled the office of Bishop of the Episcopal Church for the Diocese of Missouri. During a large portion of that period he was the active pastor of Christ Church in St. Louis. He was counted among the most eloquent divines in a church which has been served by many accomplished pulpit orators. Under his supervision the Episcopal Church in Missouri grew to large proportions in members and wealth. He was born in Newbern, North Carolina, on the 26th of May, 1812; he was the youngest of nine children, all of whom are now dead with the exception of the eldest sister, Mrs. PHEBE ANDERSON, widow of Hon. WALKER ANDERSON, for a long period Judge of the Supreme Court in Florida. Four of the family have died within the past two years, the last previous to the Bishop, being Rev. FRANCIS L. HAWKS, D. D., in the fall of 1866, in New York.

THE ELECTION—THIRD DAY—THE RESULT.—The vote polled in this city yesterday is officially reported as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| First Ward | 102 |
| Second " | 73 |
| Third " | 46 |
| Fourth " | 83 |
| Total | 304 |

By some means in the official return from the first Ward for the first day an error was made which caused the vote reported to be 206 less than polled. Our readers will please bear this in mind in reading the following figures, which we give as the whole vote cast in each of the Wards during this election:

| | |
|---|---|
| First Ward | 1,159 |
| Second Ward | 752 |
| Third Ward | 564 |
| Fourth Ward | 699 |
| Total | 3,174 |

RECAPITULATION:

| | |
|---|---|
| First Day | 1,986 |
| Second Day | 884 |
| Third Day | 304 |
| Total | 3,174 |

THE RESULT:

The vote for and against the Constitution was counted out last night and is officially reported as follows:

| | For | Against | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Ward | 849 | 345 | 1,194 |
| Second Ward | 450 | 301 | 751 |
| Third Ward | 348 | 216 | 564 |
| Fourth Ward | 386 | 310 | 696 |
| Grand Total | 2,033 | 1,172 | 3,205 |

Majority for Constitution.... 861

The vote for candidates will not differ materially from that on the Constitution.

The registered strength of the city is 3,336, with a black majority of 730. By the above exhibit only 3,205 votes were cast.—131 short of the number registered. This number is exactly that which the vote against the Constitution falls short of the registered white vote, the vote for the Constitution being precisely the same as the registered black strength. Many of these votes were polled by virtue of certificates from other precincts, and upon affidavit made that the voter had registered elsewhere, those exhibiting certificates and making affidavit being principally negroes.

It will be noticed that the vote is 31 in excess of the total official daily returns made by the Inspectors, which we are told is owing to the fact that more tickets were found in the boxes when opened than the Inspectors had names upon their lists.

On the question of a Convention during the election in November last the vote stood as follows: For Convention, 1,500; against, 558—total, 2,058.

### North Carolina Business Directory.

This valuable work is now complete, and Mr. BRANSON, who is in our city, has presented us with a copy. It is issued from the press of Messrs. NICHOLS, GORMAN & NEATHERY, of Raleigh. We doubt if any State in the Union has published a more correct or a fuller list of the statistics of each county than this. Each copy has a good map of the State, with parts of Virginia and South Carolina, with all the counties and principal towns, villages, rivers, &c., and with the localities of the coal, iron, gold and copper mines designated. The population, names of the principal officers, merchants, physicians, lawyers, ministers, colleges, schools, factories, mines, &c., of each county are given. Besides this, a large amount of valuable statistical information is furnished.

The work ought to be in the hands of every man of business in the State. Every merchant of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond, Petersburg and Norfolk, ought to have a copy. It is published at the low price of $2. The first edition is a small one, only 1,200 but Messrs. BRANSON & JONES have made arrangements to issue an improved and larger edition, if the demand should call for it, in the next two months. The intrinsic value of the book is so great that we think an edition of 5,000 should be called for.

GERMAN LABORERS.—As it is probable that in a short time we shall have to find amongst the emigrants from Germany the labor neccessary to carry on the farms in this section, it is well to know what impression the Germans have made as laborers in the South since the war.

We take an extract from an interesting communication from W. H. Wilkes, Maury county Tennessee, to the Columbia (Tenn.) *Herald.*

Of course, it is not fair to expect that all emigrants from Germany will equal these, but it cannot be denied that they are a nation of workers. Mr. Wilkes says:

"So far as my experience goes, (which is, however, limited,) the Germans as a laboring class are among the very best that could be induced for our farming interest. Of the entire number brought out by Mr. B. with one or two exceptions, no more orderly, industrious or persevering laborers exist in the county than were these. You may watch them from early to late each day, and not one charecteristic of 'eye service' will you discover. They work regularly, constantly, patiently, and perservingly, and although awkward looking to us in the use of tools and teams, yet at night about as much work is done as any other laborers do, and what has been done you will always find well done. In fact, you can hardly induce one to slight his work—even by your presence and by hurrying—that great and objectionable trait of Southern farming. If you will let them, they will have a place for all their farming tools, and have them in their place.

"It may surprise some of your readers when I tell them that on an average these laboring Germans are better educated than the white laboring classes of our country. I mention this not out of disparagement to our own people, but to do justice to strangers in our midst."

A drunken brute of a husband in Nashville, on Sunday, attempted to beat and choke the "partner of his bosom" in order to hurry her up in getting him something to eat, but she turned upon him and stabbed him repeatedly with a case-knife. The man has gone to parts unknown, and the woman has not been arrested.

From the Weldon News.

### French and Littlefield—The Ass in the Lion's Skin.

The redoubtable champions of negro equality, whose names head this article, made their appearance in Halifax on Saturday last. Some three or four hundred of their sable brethren assembled there, and were entertained for several hours by these carpet-bag adventurers. "The Son of Mars," Littlefield, had frequently expressed his desire to meet some of the Conservative speakers on the stump. On the day previous, at Jackson, when he and French refused to Captain Peebles the privilege of a reply, it was stated by way of excuse, we are informed, that they would meet Gen. Ransom and Mr. Conigland at Halifax the next day—that they did not wish to avoid discussion—on the contrary, they invited and challenged it. But all this was mere vaporing—they had donned the Lion's skin, but at Halifax the ears of the Ass protruded. These unprincipled demagogues, who have been using their best efforts to lay the foundation of a war of races in North Carolina, ignominiously failed and refused to meet our friends in discussion on Saturday last.

Gen. Ransom and Mr. Conigland were present for the purpose of testing the sincerity of French and Littlefield in their professed desire for free discussion. Accordingly, the following note was handed to French by Wm. B. Pope, Esq., before the meeting was opened:

HALIFAX, N. C., April 18, 1868.

HON. JNO. R. FRENCH:

*Sir*—It is proposed on the part of the Conservatives to discuss with Gen. Littlefield and yourself, at the meeting of to-day, the questions at issue between the Republican and Conservative parties, if an equal division of time can be had.—Will you please inform me whether you will assent to the proposed discussion, and an equal division of time or not.

Very respectfully,
Your obt servant,
EDWARD CONIGLAND.

This courteous challenge was at once declined, on the pretext that French was obliged to leave on the return train. But Hall, our gallant standard bearer, who had failed to meet his appointment in this place on account of having missed connection at Blackwater, was in Halifax, and in order to put the matter beyond doubt, addressed the following note to Littlefield, which was delivered by Mr. Pope:

GEN. LITTLEFIELD:

*Sir:* As you are volunteering your advice to the people of North Carolina, with regard to their action on the proposed Constitution, I respectfully invite you to divide my time before the white people of Halifax to-day, should you be desirous of enlightening the whites as well as the blacks. You can have the opening speech, or the reply, as you may prefer.

Very respectfully,
E. D. HALL.

But General Littlefield declined *all* discussion.

It will be seen, then, that the so often proclaimed desire of these Radical worthies to meet opponents 'on the stump,' was but wretched blustering. Discussion was what they desired above all things to avoid. They harangued the deluded negroes for hours in incendiary language, which might have been dangerous but for the intellectual feebleness of the speakers. They made statement after statement which they knew to be false, and which they would not have dared to make had a reply been allowed. French and Littlefield may be fitly described as emasculated demagogues, wholly unworthy of the honorable notice which they received. Givens, the colored speaker who followed them, is infinitely superior to either, and made far the most effective and courteous speech.

The effort to bring these itinerant and unscrupulous carpet bag slanderers of our people to the test of public discussion having failed, the Conservatives assembled in the Methodist church, and were addressed by Col. Hall for two hours in a most able, thorough and convincing speech, evincing a fine power of logical analysis, and as far removed from the demagogical acts and buffoonery of French and Littlefield as they are beneath him in all that constitutes a gentleman. Col. Hall made a most favorable impression on our people, and much regret was expressed when it became known that his engagements would not permit him to remain over for the meeting at Jackson on Monday.

Gen. Ransom followed Col. Hall in some brief but thrillingly eloquent remarks, which were greeted with much applause.—The speaking was concluded by Mr. Conigland in a short and humorous speech, evoking continued laughter throughout.—Altogether, the meeting was a glorious one, and gave the utmost satisfaction to the audience.

Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

**Collector Smythe and Foreign Missions—The Attorney-Generalship—General Schofield.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.—Collector Smythe, of New York, has been seeking the mission to England. He wants the President to withdraw from the Senate the nomination of Gen. McClellan. The indications being unfavorable, the Executive failing to respond to that suggestion, Mr. Smythe now seeks to have control of the nomination to Austria, and therefore urges the withdrawal of the nomination of Hon. S. S. Cox. There is no reason to believe that Mr. Smythe will succeed in either of these projects, as it does not appear that he is by any means as influential with the administration as common report would lead the public to suppose.

The President has been importuned recently to make a nomination of Attorney General, vice Stanbery, resigned. The party seeking the position is a lawyer from the West, who represents that the Executive has promised to make the nomination, but upon inquiry in the proper direction it is learned that the President has not entertained the idea of making such selection for his Cabinet.

### Decision in a Fire Insurance Case.

In Kings county (New York) Circuit Court, a few days ago, an action was brought by George P. Steinbach against the Lafayette Fire Insurance Company of New York, for damages amounting to $4,500.—Plaintiff is a jobber of fancy goods in Baltimore, and was insured in the company to the above amount. The store was, some time ago, destroyed by fire, and defendants refused to pay the insurance, on the ground that the keeping of fireworks on the premises was a violation of the policy. They admitted that the policy allowed plaintiff to sell fire-crackers, but claimed that it did not give him the privilege of keeping any other kind of fireworks in the building. A verdict for the full amount claimed was rendered in favor of the plaintiff. This decision involves a similiar claim against another New York insurance company of the same amount, making $9,000 in all, which Mr. Steinbach recovers.

### The Cultivation of Forest Trees.

There is a bill before the Massachusetts Senate, presented by Mr. Fuller, the object of which is to encourage the cultivation of forest trees for timber and lumber, and for fuel. The main feature of the bill is an exemption from taxation of such ground and trees for a period of years, which vary according to the value of the tree to be cultivated. It also authorizes agricultural societies to offer premiums to cultivators of forest trees, which has already been done in some instances, and a new growth of trees in Essex county will in the course of a year be submitted to the inspection of the society for the premium of $1,000 made some ten years ago.

A ton of collar paper, it is stated, is made daily at one mill in Pittsfield, Mass.

From the New York Freeman's Journal and Catholic Register.

## JEFFERSON DAVIS.

### THE FORTHCOMING TRIAL.

PACKING A JURY TO CONVICT HIM.

*AN ACT TO LEGALIZE THE PACKING OF JURIES.*

However the devil may have been ashamed when Fernando Wood spoke the truth of the present "*infamous Congress*," His Sulphuric Highness must certainly have held up his head, and ceased to blush for his radical friends, when he read the following in the morning papers a few days since:

"*Be it enacted, &c.*, That no person shall be held incompetent to act as a juror upon any Grand Jury by reason of having formed or expressed an opinion upon the matter to be submitted to such Grand Jury for investigation founded upon public rumor, statements in public journals, or the common history of the times, provided he be otherwise competent, and on his oath declare, and it appear to the satisfaction of the Court that, notwithstanding such opinion, he can and will act impartially upon the matters to be submitted, and the true presentment made according to the evidence; but the Court may, in its discretion, set aside any such person.

"SEC. 2. That in trials for offences against the United States no person shall be held to be incompetent to act as a juror by reason of having formed or expressed an opinion upon the guilt or innonence of the accused, founded upon public rumor, statements in public journals, or the common history of the times, provided he be otherwise competent, and upon his oath declare, and it appear to the satisfaction of the Court that, notwithstanding such opinion, he can and will impartially try the accused upon the crime charged in the indictment or information, and a true verdict give upon the evidence to be produced on the trial, but the Court may, in its discretion, set aside any such juror."

The clause in the Federal Constitution which declares that "in all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an *impartial jury*," has been pretty generally understood as intended to place the great common law right of trial by jury beyond the danger of being tampered with by just such knaves and ignoramuses as have concocted the precious couple of sections cited above from last week's doings in Congress.

Juries, at the outset, were summoned from the *vicinage*, it is true, because, it was supposed, they might thus have some personal knowledge of the suitors, as well as of the matters to be investigated. But, in the progress of the common law—for no more than Rome was it built in a day—it come to be established that cases should be tried by "impartial" men, on testimony adduced in open Court, and not on the private, and, oft-times, secret knowledge of individual jurors. It was the right to this mode of trial, so perfected by experience, that was intended to be secured by the constitutional guaranty to which we have called attention.

Now, what is "impartial jury"—what did the expression mean at common law, and what does the Constitution mean by it? Simply this—a tribunal composed of twelve disinterested and unbiased men; that is, they must have no pecuniary or other interest in the question to be tried, and their minds must be free from all prejudice or preconception of opinion. The formation and expression of an opinion was ground of "principal challenge" at common law. A man whose mind was made up beforehand, was deemed not an "impartial juror;" and it is the common law right of trial by "an impartial jury," as we have already intimated, that the Constitution seeks to preserve.

Congress, however, undertakes to declare that the formation and expression of an opinion shall not disqualify a juror, provided he will swear, and the Court shall believe that, notwithstanding such opinion, he can and will impartially try the party accused. In plain English, a man who comes into the jury-box with a biased mind, and, consequently, is not "impartial," either in the legal or common sense of the term, shall, nevertheless, be suffered to remain there, provided he and the judge concur in the opinion that, notwithstanding his partiality, he will act with impartiality. We scarcely think either the common laws or the Constitution designed to leave the question of the extent to which a juror is likely to be controlled by admitted prejudices, either to *his own* or *another's* decision. No humane being can determine—much less can another determine for him—how far his judgment may be in danger of being warped by prepossessions, whether well or ill founded. A partial juror might decide impartially; he might easily swear to do so; the judge might believe he would; and yet the law has hitherto held it unsafe to trust him. With a generous confidence this new act takes his word, and—the chances.

But we have not yet alluded to the most singular feature of the bill, and the one that most completely justifies the title we have given it. Some months ago, that supremely despicable scoundrel, Underwood, to whose level the bench has been brought down, and not he elevated to it, testified before a Congressional committee, that, with full swing allowed him, he could pick out a jury in Virginia safe to convict Jefferson Davis.

Would we be guessing wide of the mark if we suggested the *possibility* of a connection between the statute which we are considering and Judge Underwood's hint of what he *could* do if he had a fair chance? Let us see how easily, under such a law, he could carry out such a game. The formation or expression of "an opinion," it provides, "upon the guilt or innocence of the accused, founded upon public rumor, statements in public journals, or the common history of the times," shall be no valid objection to a juror, therefore the judge may, if he chooses, retain on the panel every man who has formed and expressed an opinion against the prisoner. "But," the law goes on to say, "the court may, in its discretion set aside any such juror" (that is any juror having formed or expressed an opinion); therefore the Judge may, at his pleasnre set aside every man who has formed or expressed an opinion favorable to the prisoner. To illustrate: A. B., from reading the newspapers, or from public rumor, or from common history—some of it exceedingly common—has both formed and expressed the opinion that Jefferson Davis is a traitor and deserves to suffer death; A. B., if Judge Underwood says so, is perfectly competent to sit on Mr. Davis' trial. C. D., a man of equal intelligence and respectability, from the same veracious sources, has formed an equally decided opinion that Mr. Davis, so far from being a criminal and deserving of death, is a high-toned, chivalrous gentleman, who should now be representing his State in the Senate of the United States; C. D., if Judge Underwood says the word (and he would be mighty apt to say it), must "stand aside." Why, the process of packing a jury under this "enabling act," is as plain and simple as "heads, I win, tails, you loose."

### The Latest Fashion.

The new Paris style of wearing the hair is called the "out of water" head-dress.—It is simply a whole head of hair brushed over the ears without the slightest ornament.

A goat in Harrisburg recently broke a boy's leg by entangling it in his horns.